



Government of West Bengal

Directorate of Agriculture

Marketing Branch

District Hand Book
on
Agricultural Marketing
for
the district of Burdwan

MARKET RESEARCH SECTION

1970

Preface

We are glad to be able to bring out the fourth volume of the series of the District Hand-books on Agricultural Marketing in this State. The other three volumes that we have already published are on the districts of Howrah, Birbhum and Midnapore. In presenting these volumes, while we do not claim to have introduced anything original, we however, have taken care to approach the subject matter with some special object and that in a concise manner. Our principal idea in presenting these brochures is to bring out to light the economic potentials of the districts and the relevant marketing problems as related to agricultural products.

Burdwan is the only district in West Bengal that enjoys both agricultural and industrial possibilities. The district is really the granary of West Bengal as well as its 'Rhur'. Agricultural potential of the district with considerable irrigational facilities and supply of rural credit with better Socio-agro-economic foundation easily calls for greater attention. In fact, this has encouraged the State Government to select Burdwan as the first district for the implementation of the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme, otherwise known as "Package of Programmes"—in the whole States of West Bengal. Attempts have been made herein to discuss the working of the Programme in some details. Coal and iron based industrial development in the district has been spectacular and its impact on the society and the district's overall economy cannot escape intelligent mind interested in the agrarian development of the area. The present volume, therefore, contains a short discussion of this aspect too. In spite of the great industrial stride, its agricultural predominance in respect of paddy, potato and Jute vis-a-vis other districts in the State is really an interesting feature.

All these and its historical importance make the district of Burdwan an interesting object of study from all possible angles. And precisely for this reason we have been encouraged to present yet another publication on the economic situation of the District of Burdwan assuming that there is no dearth of valuable works on the subjects.

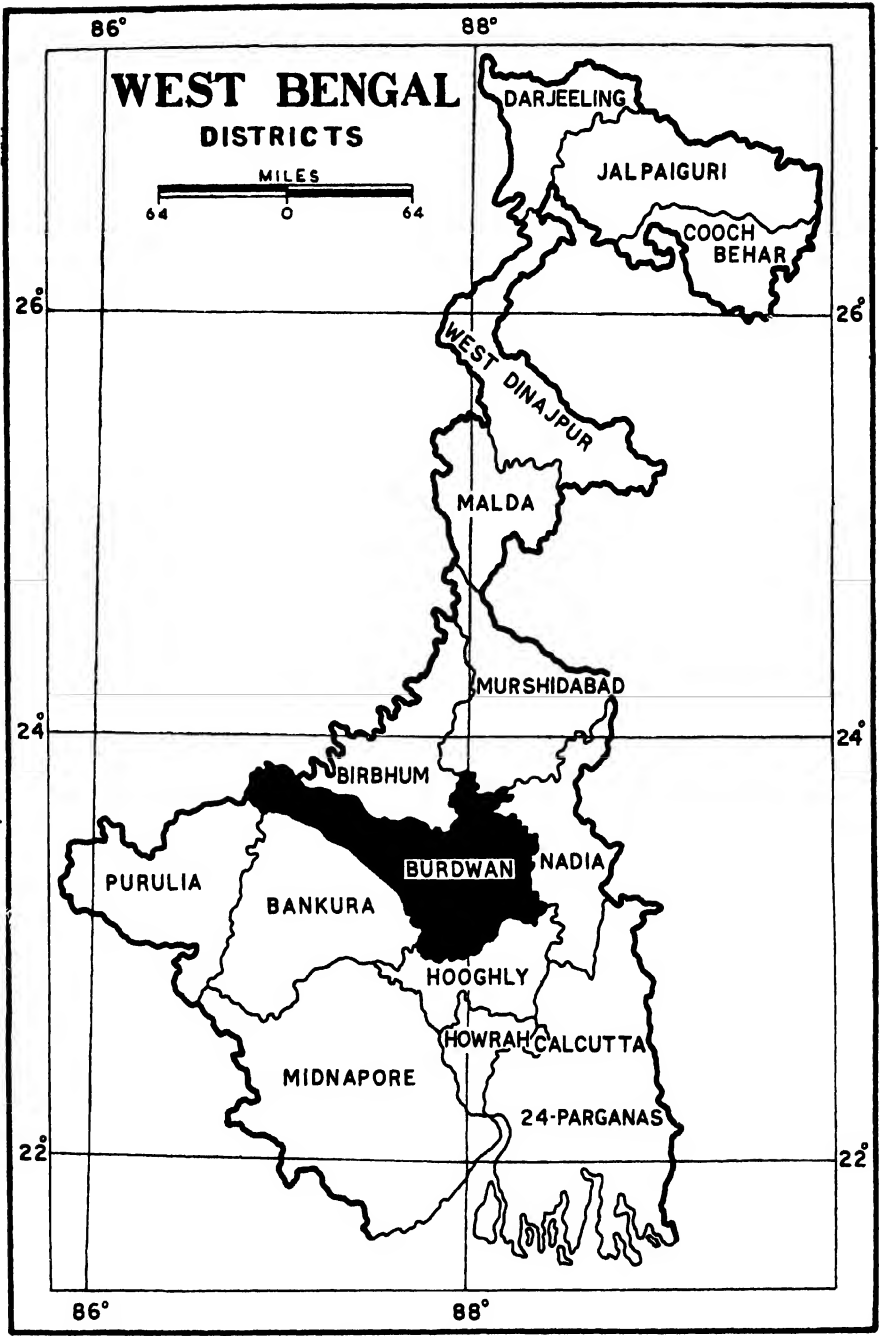
We shall feel amply rewarded if this small brochure is found useful by persons interested in the subject. With a view to making the book illustrative a few maps, charts, tables and appendices have been incorporated in it.

Sri N. L. Pakrashi, Market Research Officer has been responsible for bringing out this volume with the assistance of Sri P. R. Goswami, District Agricultural Marketing Officer, who has primarily drafted it. Mention need be made of Sri P. Sen, District Marketing Officer, Burdwan for supplying local information and of Sri B. R. Gupta, Investigation Officer for preparing the graphs and charts used in this volume. Thanks are also due to other officers and staff who kindly helped us in many ways but for which the task would have become difficult.

The Government of West Bengal should not be regarded as assuming responsibility for any statement contained in this Handbook.

C.I.T. Buildings,
Calcutta,
The 12th April, 1970.

J. N. Mahalanobis
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CHAPTER I

Physical Feature

Soils—Climatic conditions—River system etc.

INTRODUCTION

1. Burdwan is a western district of West Bengal located between the latitudes of $22^{\circ} 56'$ and $25^{\circ} 53'$ North and the longitudes of $85^{\circ} 48'$ and $88^{\circ} 25'$ East. The District Headquarters bears the same name and is situated on the north bank of the river Banka some two miles away from the Damodar. Regarding the origin of the name of the district, the census District Hand Book, 1951 states :

“The name Bardhamana in the vernacular is a corruption of the Sanskrit word *Vardhaman* implies the increasing or prosperous”.

In reality the district, true to its name, has attained stupendous progress in the field of agriculture, mining and industry. Burdwan is the granary of West Bengal as well as its *Rhur*. It is the only district of West Bengal which is favoured with the “Package Programme” scheme i.e., Intensive Agricultural District programme and it actually constitutes the second industrial zone of West Bengal. The economic potential of the district is really great. Administratively, the boundary of the district is marked by the Santal Parganas in Bihar and the districts of Birbhum and Murshidabad in the North, by the district of Nadia in the East, by the districts of Hooghly, Bankura and Purulia in the South and by Manbhum, a district in Bihar in the West. Physically, of course, the district lies within the bounds of three rivers, viz., The Ajoy, the Bhagirathi or the Hooghly and the Damodar. In shape, the district looks like a hammer of which the handle is formed by Asansol and Durgapur Sub-divisions. The hammer head consists of Burdwan Sadar, Kalna and Katwa where the greatest breadth is 70 miles. The total length of the district from the Barakar to the Hooghly below Katwa is 130 miles.

SOIL

2. The district falls naturally into two main sub-tracts one completely differing from the other in natural characteristics, scenery and population. The eastern portion is a delta and has wide plains—green in their season and dotted with trees and villages. The Western portion consists of rocky and rolling country sprinkled with coal pits and factories. The area, of course, is not altogether barren specially in places with alluvial deposits. Due to difference in geological origin, the soil of the district differs considerably from that of central Bengal. The western portion of the district is rich with the deposition of the washed out silt from the hills of the Santal Parganas, Singbhum, Manbhum and Chotonagpur plateau. The eastern portion is very rich with the deposition of alluvium of the Bhagirathi, besides the silt left by the Damodar and the Ajoy. The soil is partly laterite clay and partly a red coloured coarse grained sand. The area covered with clay is reddish due to the presence of iron in the region. The high lands are generally poorer than the low lying tracts between the highlands. The alluvium area generally consists of old alluvium. The soil of Asansol is generally hard laterite and the

topography is undulated. It requires heavy irrigation to make agriculture attractive. Coarse grained soft stones that are found in Durgapur are utilized for manufacturing bricks and tiles. A good deposit of fine clay has also been found in the area. The extension of Gondwana rocks in Asansol subdivision contains quality coal. Reserves of coal in this area have been estimated at 82 million tons upto 1000 feet and 250 million tons upto a depth of 2000 ft. Nature, however, has not spared the district from the menace of soil erosion which also threatens some other western districts of West Bengal. Such erosion is caused partly by ruthless deforestation and partly by blowing up of the arca of barren surface soil by strong wind and rain. Soil erosion is more pronounced in the entire subdivision of Asansol and in eastern fringe of Kalna and Katwa.

Paddy, Sugarcane and Potato are the characteristic crops of the district. These are grown in laterite clay and red sand. A soil formed of admixture of the two is considered to be the best for sugarcane cultivation. The Diara lands formed by deposition of river silt are most suitable for growing winter crops, spring crops, pulses and vegetables etc.

CLIMATE

3. The important feature of the climate of Burdwan is that the hot weather season is most persistent and the heat is most intense. This is due, as in other western districts of West Bengal, to the existence of red laterite character of surface soil, deforested land surface and occasional penetration of hot westerly wind from Central India. The tropic of cancer runs across

TABLE I

(Range of temperature and humidity 1967-1968)

Source : Meteorological Dept.

Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Mar- ch	Ap- ril	May	June	July	Aug- ust	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann- ual
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1967

(a) 26.6	31.5	32.7	37.2	38.8	37.0	33.9	32.7	32.2	32.3	30.0	28.1	
(b) 12.9	15.2	19.7	22.3	24.9	25.2	23.5	23.7	24.1	21.8	15.7	14.7	
(c) 76	61	65	62	69	78	82	87	84	76	66	70	
(d) 50	42	55	52	58	69	83	88	82	64	58	56	

1968

(a) 26.5	29.3	35.9										
(b) 12.9	14.2	20.5										
(c) 64	52	51										
(d) 51	46	39										

N. B. (a) Monthly mean maximum temperature (°C)

(b) Monthly mean minimum temperature (°C)

(c) Monthly mean relative humidity (%) at 0830 hrs. I.S.T.

(d) Monthly mean relative humidity (%) at 1730 hrs. I.S.T.

the middle of the district and consequently Equatorial zone lies to the southern portion ; yet presence of the Bay of Bengal and the net work of river system exercise some moderation. The cold season is moderately cold. In the months of December and January the temperature is on the average below 80·6°F (27·0C) and it rises to 84·3°F (29·05 C.) in February, and to 92·7°F (33·4 C.) in March and to 106·5°F (41·4 C.) in April-May, hereafter there is a steady fall in temperature until the monsoon breaks when average day temperature remains between 88°F (31·1 C.) and 90°F (32·2 C.) uptill September. The night temperature which remains as low as 54·4°F (12·44 C.) in January rises to 79·3°F (26·27 C.) in June and remain almost unchanged till September when it steadily falls. Table I above shows the range of temperature and humidity for 1967-68.

3.1. Rainfall in the District of Burdwan as elsewhere in the State, is primarily influenced by the monsoons and the agriculture of the District is largely dependent on rainfall though the area is perhaps least served by irrigation facilities. Monsoons, the famous "Fickle mistress" is usually uncertain. Its arrival is either early or late, its discharge is also never adequate or optimum. As such agriculture is still a gamble with monsoons. Normally in May and June the District experiences Nor'wester showers and the cultivation of Kharif crops like Jute and Aus paddy starts. Cultivation of Aman paddy, the main crop of the District, closely follows the appearance of the monsoon rain in June-July. In fact the crop calander of the District closely follows the pattern of rainfall. The economic well-being of the District inspite of the great industrial progress there, still depends on agriculture and thus on rain fall. But regular rain fall is particularly unknown to the farmers of this State as well as of the District. Normally the rainfall is irregular and brings disaster to agricultural operation inspite of the use of improved inputs and agricultural practices.

Normal rainfall of the District was 53·18" (1350·7 mm) a year, being the average over 50 years from 1901 to 1950. The situation has recently deteriorated and the rainfall has become very much irregular and scanty. This will be evident from the data given in the Table I(a) below. During the five years from 1962 to 1966 the rate of annual rainfall has gone down appreciably. In 1966 the annual rainfall was only 34·59". The highest rainfall during this five-year period was 50·45" in 1964 and the average annual rainfall was only 43·55".

The District usually experiences maximum rainfall during the peak monsoon months from June to October when the average rainfall recorded was 37·86" during 1962-66. It was 40·13" during the 50 years period noted above. Rainfall during this peak period accounts for more than 75% of the total rainfall in the District. This is also the period of major farming operation in the District. Rainfall during November to January is usually less than 1", it is between 1" to 2" in February, March and April. After this, however rapid increase in rainfall is, marked from May onward with the incursion of cyclonic Nor'wester. Rainfall in May during 1962-66 was more than 2", in June 7·64", in July 11·37", in August 9·53", in September 6·91" and 2·6" in October when the down pour registered the usual gradual fall. Table I(a) below presents a detailed description of the rainfall situation in the District for five years from 1962-66.

Table 1(a)
Monthly and Annual rainfall—variation during 1962-1966
 Source : Socio Agro-Economic Branch

Months	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
January	Inches .31 Mms 7.9	Inches .004 Mms 0.1	Inches Nil Mms Nil	Inches Nil Mms Nil	Inches 0.9 Mms 22.8
February	Inches .22 Mms 5.7	Inches .011 Mms 0.3	Inches 0.82 Mms 2.1	Inches 1.15 Mms 29.2	Inches Nil Mms Nil
March	Inches .51 Mms 12.9	Inches .11 Mms 2.8	Inches 0.89 Mms 22.6	Inches 1.89 Mms 48.00	Inches .035 Mms 0.9
April	Inches 2.35 Mms 59.7	Inches 3.18 Mms 80.9	Inches 2.33 Mms 59.3	Inches 1.28 Mms 32.6	Inches .55 Mms 14.00
May	Inches 3.1 Mms 78.8	Inches 4.03 Mms 103.5	Inches 2.06 Mms 52.30	Inches .71 Mms 18.3	Inches .9 Mms 22.8
June	Inches 5.64 Mms 143.3	Inches 10.67 Mms 271.2	Inches 2.52 Mms 64.00	Inches 10.38 Mms 263.7	Inches 8.07 Mms 205.1
July	Inches 10.35 Mms 263.0	Inches 9.6 Mms 243.9	Inches 16.52 Mms 419.7	Inches 15.45 Mms 392.5	Inches 4.91 Mms 124.9
August	Inches 8.97 Mms 227.9	Inches 3.56 Mms 90.5	Inches 11.94 Mms 303.4	Inches 9.93 Mms 252.2	Inches 13.23 Mms 336.1
September	Inches 7.00 Mms 177.7	Inches 9.91 Mms 251.9	Inches 9.51 Mms 241.5	Inches 3.53 Mms 89.8	Inches 4.60 Mms 117.00
October	Inches 2.83 Mms 72.1	Inches 3.25 Mms 82.5	Inches 3.86 Mms 98.2	Inches 1.68 Mms 42.8	Inches 1.4 Mms 35.56
November	Inches Nil Mms Nil	Inches .58 Mms 14.8	Inches Nil Mms Nil	Inches Nil Mms Nil	Inches Nil Mms Nil
December	Inches Nil Mms Nil	Inches Nil Mms Nil	Inches Nil Mms Nil	Inches .08 Mms 2.03	Inches Nil Mms Nil
Total	Inches 41.28 Mms-1059.00	Inches 44.905 Mms-1142.000	Inches 50.45 Mms-1273.1	Inches 46.08 Mms-1169.3	Inches 34.595 Mms-879.000
Monthly	Inches 3.44	Inches 3.734	Inches 4.204	Inches 3.84	Inches 2.883
Average	Mms 88.25	Mms 95.16	Mms 106.1	Mms 97.44	Mms 73.25

3.2. Number of rainy days in the District for the years 1961-66 as recorded in the Burdwan State Agricultural Farm, is given in Table 2, below.

Table 2
Number of rainy days during the last six years in Burdwan.

Months	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
January	3 days.	1 day.	...	...	...	2 days
February	8 days.	7 days.	1 day.	3 days.	4 days.	...
March	...	1 day.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	...
April	1 day.	3 days.	9 days.	6 days.	3 days.	1 day.
May	11 days.	10 days.	11 days.	8 days.	3 days.	2 days.
June	17 days.	19 days.	13 days.	12 days.	12 days.	16 days.
July	22 days.	18 days.	18 days.	25 days.	24 days.	13 days.
August	22 days.	18 days.	13 days.	26 days.	16 days.	18 days.
September	23 days.	14 days.	16 days.	15 days.	9 days.	15 days.
October	11 days.	11 days.	11 days.	11 days.	3 days.	8 days.
November	1 day.	...	2 days.	1 day.	...	2 days.
December	...	...	...	...	...	1 day.
Total :	119 days.	102 days.	97 days.	111 days.	79 days.	78 days.

(Source : Farm Manager, District Seed Farm, Burdwan)



● D. V. C. CANAL ● DURGAPUR

3.3. Though agriculture in the district is mainly regulated by rainfall as in the other district of the State, the developing irrigation system (of which a detailed discussion has been made elsewhere) of the district is gradually minimising the telling effects of the usual vagaries of the varied climatic condition. Approximately 6,743,97 acres of land in the district are being irrigated from various sources. This approximately works out 50% of the net area sown. Impact of the Package Programme plays no insignificant role in the matter of water utilization. In the Fourth Plan period 8,00,00 acres of irrigation potential will be created in the district. The district enjoys the major share of the irrigated areas in the State.

FOREST

4. Progressive industrialisation, expansion of mining and pressing demand for cultivable land in recent years have however practically denuded the area of forest resources and consequently the district, specially in its western zone has been threatend with the menace of soil erosion. The Durgapur forests that once extended over a vast area in Kaksa, Ausgram, Salanpur and Ondal Police Stations are now practically bare lands, exposed to the engulfing danger of erosion. The Durgapur barrage with its canal system funtioning in the heart of what was once called to be Durgapur Forest area, holds out a promise of extensive irrigation and vegetative turf to cover up the vast eroded scars which now defile the countryside. The most important forest product in the district is "Sal" timber from which rafters and beams are made. This timber is immune from the attack of white-ants which is the typical pest in laterite soil. The Forest Department of the State has recently started extensive work of afforesting the area as it has a beneficial effect of exercising influence over the rainfall and weather conditions, retention of moisture in the soil besides providing protection against soil erosion by obstructing strong wind that lick-up surface soil as well as by enabling the subsoil to hold the run away water.

RIVER SYSTEM

5. The district has several important rivers of which only three are of considerable magnitude, namely (1) the Bhagirathi, (2) the Damodar and (3) the Ajoy. Other minor rivers are (1) the Konar, (2) the Khari, (3) the Banka, (4) the Barakar, (5) the Brahmani and (6) the Behula. The rivers are mostly flowing from the West to the East and act as tributaries of the Bhagirathi. The Bhagirathi which forms the eastern boundary of the District is an old channel of the Ganges, is now practically silted up and small cargo steamers can ply with difficulties and that only during the rainy season, up to Katwa. During the dry months even country boats cannot easily move in the upper reaches of the river. The area on both the sides of the stream is on the whole fertile though very unhealthy. The Damodar runs in a south easterly direction along the southern boundary of the district and finally turns due south near Jamalpur to enter Hooghly district. The Ajoy flows in a north easterly course up to Mongolkot when it turns north and bends near Kheru to fall into the Bhagirathi. These are hill streams which bring down considerable quantities of detritus from their catchment areas and deposit the same on their beds and as such the raised beds cannot hold much water and floods were a natural annual phenomenon in these rivers. Of the two, the Damodar is more turbulent. The flood of 1943 made the British

Rulers to think seriously of some permanent and useful solution. The project for controlling the river for multiple purposes envisaged then was, however, finally taken up as the first multipurpose river project in India after Independence .

All the minor rivers mentioned above are tributaries either of the Ajoy or of the Damodar. The chief characteristics of these rivers are that they, as they are in decadent state, get dried up in hot season and overflow their banks inundating considerable areas during the rainy season. As water-ways, the rivers of the district offer no service to trade and commerce.

CANALS

5. In the world systems of irrigation and navigation, Burdwan is one of the oldest. The artificial waterways of the district are the Eden Canal, the Damodar Canal and the canal under Durgapur Barrage Scheme. The Eden Canal called after Sir Ashley Eden is an irrigation channel, 22 miles in length and irrigates 7,770 acres of land. It was first taken up as a project in 1874 and its excavation was completed in 1881. It flows by the southern part of Burdwan P.S. and enters Hooghly district through the heart of Jamalpur P.S. Though it was originally intended to give relief to the famine stricken people, it actually removes unhealthy condition of the area. A portion of the canal comes under the Damodar Valley Project. The second canal, namely, the Damodar Canal is 26 miles in length and with its branches it covers 233 miles irrigating 18,100 acres of land. It originates from Ranaliha near Panagarh. It is also called Anderson Weir after the name of the then Governor, Sir John Anderson. It was put to work in 1935 and has since formed the part of the Damodar Valley Project. The Damodar Valley Project is a joint effort of the Government of India and the State Governments of West Bengal and Bihar. The object of the project is to tame the turbulent Damodar with a view to saving the district from the annual inundation and devastation. After much research and physical study of the river, the Damodar Valley Project was given its shape in 1948. The idea of the project was based on the principles of multipurpose river control as was followed by the Tennessee Valley Authority in taming the Tennessee river in the U.S.A. Thus, for the first time in India, a river was proposed to be controlled for a number of purposes, the more important of which are transport, irrigation, navigation, producing hydro-electric power and afforestation. The Project consists of eight big dams to be constructed in various parts of the Damodar, the Konar and on the Barakar river and a Barrage at Durgapur in Burdwan District for controlling and distributing the flood water. By constructing long canals on both the sides of the barrage in Burdwan and Bankura districts, the flood water is being carried to the distant villages in the four districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly and Howrah. By addition and alteration of some portions of the Damodar and the Eden Canal, this project irrigates about 6,74,397 acres of land. Besides providing for 85 miles of navigation canal and natural drainage, the D.V.C, in Burdwan is supplying thermal power to places like Burdwan and Memari in the Sadar subdivision in addition to the entire area of Asansol subdivision. The Mayurakhi Project though mainly serves Birbhum district, irrigates about 26,000 acres of land in Ketugram P.S. of Burdwan district. Beside, there are as many as 500 small irrigation projects which irrigate 12,000 acres.

ROADWAYS

6. The district though not fortunate in having adequate navigation facilities, for reasons stated above, has been adequately compensated by other means of communication, namely, roadways and railways. It is not far from truth that economic development of an area can be guessed from the communication system that the area possesses. The district has well knit roadways. The table given below in this connection though not exhaustive is a good index. There are a good number of village roads and 119 metalled roads connecting the Headquarters and other towns with the interior of the district. There is one National Highway, namely, the Grand Trunk Road which passes through the district east to west for a distance of 146 miles and links Burdwan with Calcutta directly as well as with the rest of Northern India. The Construction Division (Roads) of P.W.D., West Bengal, has taken up many schemes of construction and reconstruction of roads in the district which will go a long way to improve its road transport and passenger traffic. In fact, the growth of a large number of new truck and bus services has been possible because of the aforesaid reasons. The competition between truck and railway transport is growing gradually. The distribution of railways as stated in the next paragraph will show that many areas have still been left unserved here and there. Naturally motor trucks and buses cater to the needs of the people of those areas. The traditional bullock carts still reign where roads are bad—nay, hardly resemble roadways. The steady and proverbial bullock carts are still the main form of rural transport in the District as it is in the whole State. This is the only all weather transport media in India even today.

Table 3 below gives a description of the existing roadways.

Table 3
R O A D S

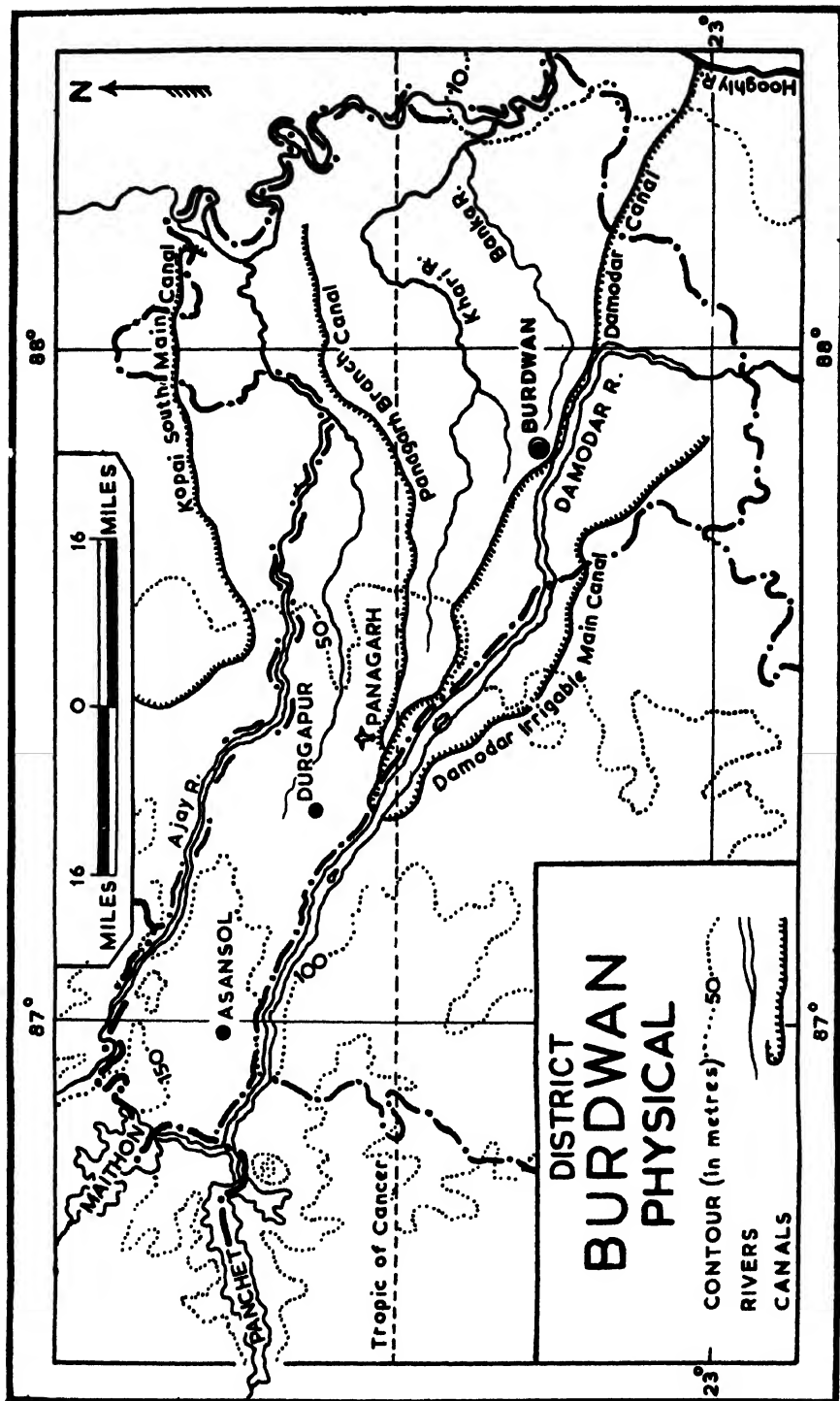
Name of Roads	Markets and localities served	Distance	
(i) Burdwan-Kalna	Dhatrigram, Satgachia, Bohar and Hat Gobindapur.	Metres 48	Miles 36
(ii) Burdwan-Katwa	Bhatar, Balguna, Srikhanda and Nigaon.	60	45
(iii) Kalna-Katwa	Dhatrigram, Purbasthali, Dairhat and Samudragarh.	53	40
(iv) Kalna-Monteswar	Satgachia, Dhatrigram, Maghargram, Kusumgram.	36	29
(v) Manteswar-Satgachia	Satgachia.	13	10
(vi) Mongalkot-Katwa	Natunhat and Srikhanda	35	26
(vii) Raniganj-Majiaghat (Bankura Dist.)	Raniganj	5½	4
(viii) Katwa-Suri (Birbhum Dist.)	—	60	45
(ix) Panagarh-Bishnupur (Bankura)	—	51	60

Table 3—(Contd.)

Name of Roads	Markets and localities served	Distance	
		Metres	Miles
(x) Burdwan-Bolpur (Birbhum)	Talit, Gushkara.	47	35
(xi) Burdwan-Mangalkot	— — —	35	26
(xii) Panagarh-Suri (Birbhum)	Kaksa, Illambazar and Dubrajpur	66	52
(xiii)Burdwan-Patrasayar (Bankura)	Khandagosh	35	28
(xiv) Memari-Jamalpur	Masagram	16	12
(xv) Ondal-Suri (Birbhum)	Ukra, Pandabeswar.	53	40
(xvi) Raniganj-Pandabeswar	Searsole and Tapsi.	22	16
(xvii)Asansol-Chittaranjan	Sitarampur, Samanpur, Rupnarayanpur and Chittaranjan.	20	15
(xviii)Bud Bud, Gushkara	Mankar, Dariapur and Ghuskara.	22	16
(xix) Howrah-Baraker (G. T. Road)	Memari, Daluibazar, Burdwan Golsi, Bud Bud, Panagarh, Durgapur, Raniganj, Asansol and Barakar.	194	146
(xx) Grand Trunk Road	Boinchee to Asansol	115	86

RAILWAYS

7. The District is well knit with railways. The main line of the Eastern Railway from Howrah (Calcutta) runs the entire length of the district from east to west up to Chittaranjan from where it goes out to Behar and another line known as "Grand Chord" originating from Asansol passes on to Behar through Barakar. Again the Howrah-Burdwan chord line connects Burdwan with Calcutta. Another line originating from Sealdah (Calcutta) gets 24-Parganas connected with Burdwan. Besides, the Bur-Howrah Loop, the Ondal-Sainthia Branch line also connects Burdwan with Birbhum. There is another line known as Katwa-Bandel line which connects Hooghly District with Burdwan district. Asansol-Chakradharpur section of the S. E. Rly. connects Purulia district and the Bankura Damodar River Railways of Bankura brings Burdwan in touch with Bankura. Thus Burdwan gets direct connection through rail route with its neighbouring districts like Birbhum, Bankura, Purulia, Hooghly, 24-Parganas and Calcutta. In fact the district is very effectively linked with Northern India both by rail and road. Apart from the Broad Gauge there are two short Light Railways (narrow) in the districts, namely, (i) Burdwan-Katwa-Ahmedpur Light Railway and (ii) Bankura-Damodar River Light Railway. The former serves 66 miles and latter 60 miles. Presently, these lines are losing much of their importance due to improvement in motor transport and bus service—the two more efficient rivals.



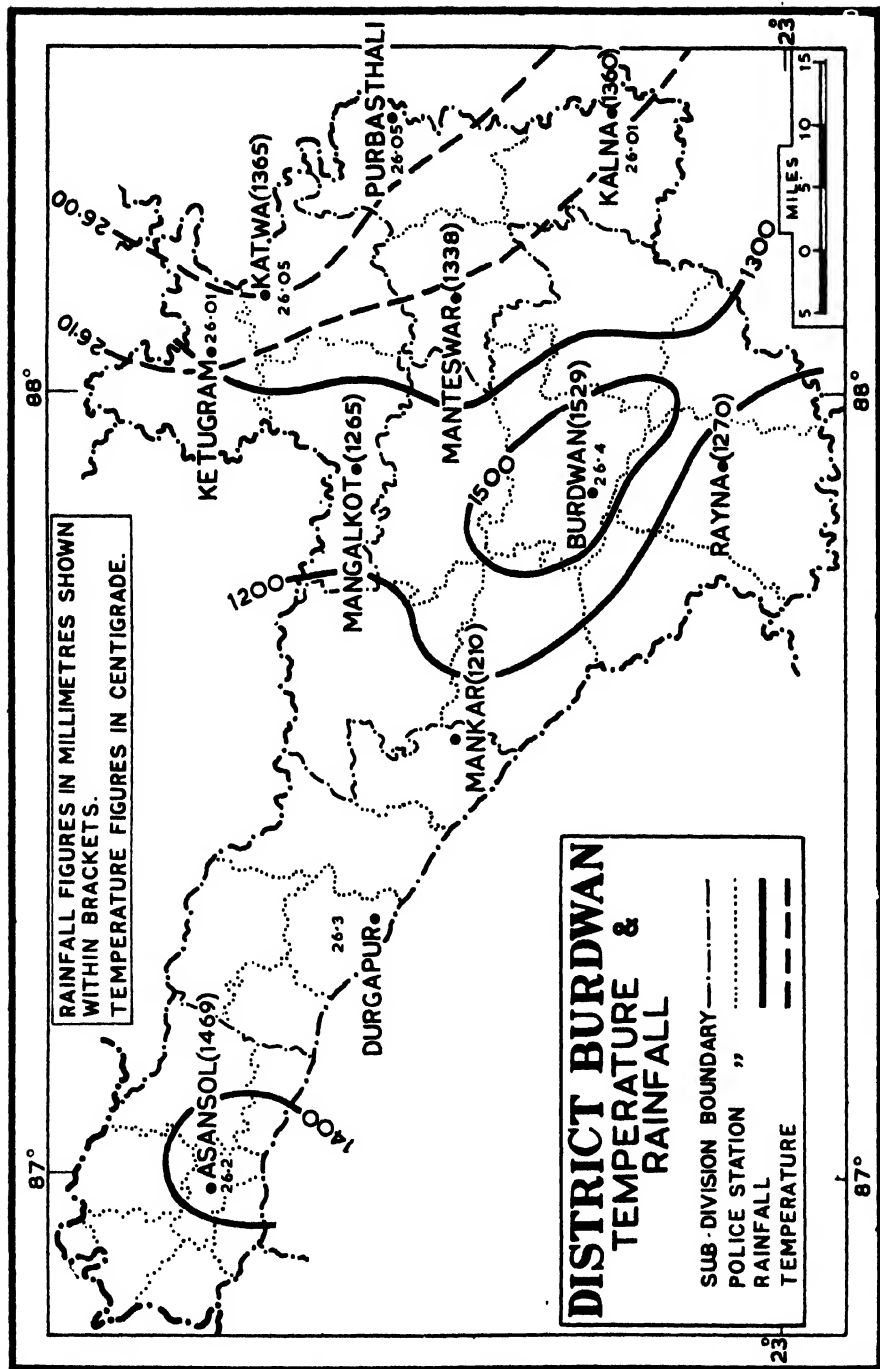


Table below gives a short tabular description of the railway set-up in the District.

TABLE 4
(Distribution of railways)

Name of railway Routes	Route length within the district.		Distance from Calcutta.	Area covered by the route.
	Miles	Metres		
1. Eastern Railway- Main line	101	134	47	Debipur, Bagila, Memari, Rasulpur, Palsit, Saktigarh, Gangpur, Burdwan, Talit, Khana Jn., Galsi.
2. Eastern Railway Loop line (from Khana Jn.)	19	25	75	Bonpash, Ghuskara, Vedhida.
3. Eastern Railway- Ondal Sainthia Branch (from Ondal Jn.)	13	17	116	Kajaragram, Ukhra, Pandabeswar.
4. Eastern Railway- Barbani Loop (from Ikrah Jn.)	10	13	—	Jamuria, Barbani, Chinsurah.
5. Eastern Railway- Hooghly Katwa Branch from Bandel Jn.	—	—	—	Kalna Court, Ambika-Kalna, Bagnapara, Dhatrigram, Samudragarh, Nabadwipdham, Purbasthali, Patuli, Agradwip, Dairhat, Katwa, Gangtikuri.
6. Eastern Railway (Howrah-Burdwan Chord from Saktigarh)	8	11	—	Jaugram, Nabagram, Masagram.
7. South Eastern Railway Asansol Chakradharpur Section (From Asansol)	—	—	—	Damodar, Burnpur.
8. South-Eastern Railway Damodar-Sanctoria Section (Damodar)	—	—	—	Radhanagar & Sanctoria.
9. Eastern Railway Ondal Loop (From Ondal Jn.)	20	27	—	Toposi, Ikrah Jn., Churulia, Gourandi.
10. Eastern Railway Grand Chord (from Sitarampur Jn.)	—	—	123	Kulti, Barakar.
11. Bankura Damodar River Railway.	60	80	—	Bowalchandi, Kaiyer, Seharabazar, Gopinathpur, Rainagar.
12. Burdwan-Katwa Railway,	33	44	—	Burdwan, Kshetia, Karjona, Amrun, Bhatar, Balgona, Saota, Negun, Kaichur, Barkapasi, Srikhanda, Katwa.
13. Ahmedpur-Katwa Railway.	23	28	—	Ambalgram, Pachan, Nirole, Komarpur, Ramjibanpur, Daskagram, Kirnahar.

CHAPTER II

Area and Population

1. The area of the district according to the Surveyor General of India is 2825 sq. miles and 2705.5 sq. miles or 7007.4 sq. Kilometers (i.e. 1731.5 thousand acres) according to the Census Report of 1961.

2. Originally the district had four subdivisions, viz., (i) Burdwan Sadar, (ii) Asansol, (iii) Kalna and (iv) Katwa. The area of Burdwan Sadar Sub-division is 1286.9 sq. miles or 3333.8 sq. Kilometers, Asansol 624.1 sq. miles or 1616.8 sq. Kilometers, Katwa 409.3 sq. miles or 1060 sq. kilometers and Kalna 385.1 sq. miles or 997.5 sq. kilometers.

In view of the growing importance of the Durgapur Industrial Complex, it was felt necessary to have a separate administrative set up for the area for enforcing law and order more effectively. With this end in view, Durgapur subdivision was created in March 1968 by slicing out a few thanas from the subdivision of Asansol. The new subdivision of Durgapur consists of Ondal, Faridpur, Kanksa, Durgapur and Budbud thanas. The area of the subdivision is 376.8 sq. miles with a population of about 6 lakh persons.

3. The district consists of 28 Police Stations. Since the Census of 1951 there has been some reconstructions of a few thanas. That is to say, two more new thanas namely, Durgapur P.S. and Chittaranjan P.S. have come into existence. The former has been formed out of Faridpur P.S. and the later from Salarpur P.S.

4. There were altogether 211 unions in the district constituted of 2149 villages. The unions have since been reorganised into 185 Anchals as shown in Table 5 in page 11.

5. The more important towns and villages in the district are Agradwip, Ondal, Asansol, Bagnapara, Barakar, Burdwan, Burnpur, Chittaranjan, Dairhat, Disergarh, Durgapur, Jamalpur, Ghuskara, Kalna, Katwa, Raniganj and Sitarampur.

(1) **Agradwip** : A famous village in the Sub-division of Katwa with some religious bias. In the 16th Century the temple of Gopinath was constructed and it attracts 10 thousand pilgrims in the month of April. The village stands on the sacred Bhagirathi. During the holy month of Baishakha a Mela is held there.

(2) **Ondal** : Situated some 10 miles east of Raniganj, it is an important railway junction-station of the Eastern Railway. There is a large railway settlement. Ondal loop line serves the coal fields north of Raniganj. The rail line to Suri (Birbhum) bifurcates from this Station.

(3) **Asansol** : It is the administrative Head Quarters town of Asansol Subdivision. It is an important railway station on the Eastern Railway and one of the prosperous and fast growing industrial towns of West Bengal with immense economic potentialities. It has a density of 25,659 persons per sq-mile according to the Census Report of 1961 and its socio-economic importance may be said to be next to that of Calcutta. The G. T. Road runs right through

the town which lies on either sides of the road for a distance of some two miles. The town contains the usual public offices, educational institutions and a very

TABLE—5

(Source : Census Report of India. 1961 and
Dept. of Panchayats' Publication.)

Subdivision	Police Station	No. of Anchals.	No. of Villages.
(i) Burdwan Sadar	Burdwan Sadar	10	139
	Khondaghosh	9	104
	Raina	16	198
	Jamalpur	10	122
	Memari	12	217
	Galsi	18	150
	Bhatar	11	105
	Ausgram	13	163
(ii) Asansol	**Salarpur	--	Figures not available.
	Chittaranjan	-	-do-
	Kulti	—	46
	Hirapur	—	26
	Asansol	—	39
	Barabani	—	52
	Jamuria	—	66
	Raniganj	—	28
(iii) Durgapur	Ondal	—	33
	**Faridpur }	—	Not available
	Durgapur }		
	Kanksha		
	Budbud	7	84
(iv) Kalna	Kalna	17	211
	Purbasthali	16	183
	Monteswar	12	134
(v) Katwa	Katwa	7	123
	Mongalkot	12	128
	Ketugram	15	117
District Total :		185	2649

** These two thanas have been split up into two more thanas as stated in Paragraph 3 above.

large railway Settlement. The unprecedented growth of the town necessitated the establishment of the Town Planning Organisation. Presently, Asansol Town Group with an area of 11.50 sq. mile or 29.89 sq. k.m. has been formed. It has also quite a well organised market which is known as Munshibazar. The industrial significance has made the town prospective competitor of Calcutta. The iron and steel factories at Kulti and Burnpur constitute the second biggest of its kind in India. Besides, the cycle and aluminium industries of Asansol deserve special mention. Besides these, hundreds of small scale industries have flourished here like a bee-hive.

who are regarded as the patron saints of Kalna deserve mention. Kalna is a Municipal town and possesses the usual public offices and institutions.

(15) **Katwa** : Headquarters town of the Subdivision of the same name. Katwa is situated at the confluence of the Bhagirathi and the Ajay. By reason of its strategical position, it was one of the earliest seats of the Mohammadan conquerors of Bengal. Ali Vardi Khan used it as a base in his operation against the Marhatha invaders. A large mosque built by Murshid Kuli Khan, the founder of Murshidabad and Subadar of Bengal, is still found in very fine preservation. Katwa is considered to be a holy place by the Vaishnabas, as their apostle Sri Chaitanya entered upon the life of ascetic here. Katwa is a municipal town containing the usual public offices.

(16) **Raniganj** : A coal town in the Asansol Subdivision situated on the north bank of the Damodar. It is a busy industrial centre and has a large electricity generating plant and industries like paper, coal, potteries, refractories and oil mills. A laper asylum, an orphanage and day schools are maintained by the Wesleyan Methodist Mission. Though it owes its importance to coal industry, the quality of coal here not being good, Asansol has now taken the place of Raniganj as the centre of coal trade in the district of Burdwan.

(17) **Sitarampur** A village in Asansol Subdivision, is an important railway junction on the main line of the Eastern Railway. It is one of the principal subsidiary centres of the Raniganj and Barakar Coal fields. There are many large collieries and refractory works here.

(18) **Rupnarayanpur** : The India Cable Company producing Electric Cables for the country has transformed the village of Rupnarayanpur into a busy townlet. Its position by the side of Chittaranjan has urbanised it. It is also a health resort of some repute.

6. The first census in the district was held in 1872 and according to which the population was 2,034,745 persons. As this census coincided with the terrible epidemic of * fever which took a heavy toll of human lives, the population did not record much increase during subsequent decades. The figures however, rose to 3,083,564 persons in the year 1961. The variation in the growth of population during the last fifty years (1911-1961) is from 15,33,875 to 30,33,564 persons. The systematic repair of the embankments of the Damodar, opening of many light railways and many public health measures contributed much to the steady increase of population after 1921 though the increase received a set back during 1941-47 when floods, epidemics and exodus of some Behari Muslims in the wake of the Partition adversely affected the trend. Again, during 1947-51 Katwa, Kalna and Sadar Subdivisions received a steady stream of displaced persons from East Pakistan which swelled up the population figure of the district. Another noticeable demographic feature of the district is that Asansol Subdivision has exhibited unabated increase in population throughout since 1872 and during the present century (1901-61) the increase has been spectacular i.e. by 90.4%. This was due to the phenomenal development of coal mines, big and small steel based and other industries. During the last decade the Sadar Subdivision had also made its considerable contribution to the increase in population

* BURDWAN FEVER—This notorious fever made its appearance in the eastern thanas of the district in 1963 and then moved westwards gradually. One peculiar feature of the fever was that its course corresponded to and changed with the traffic lines and the disease was absent where there was little or no traffic. The fever generally raged for a year without attracting much notice. As a rule the year of greatest intensity was the third year in the villages and the second year in towns.

because of the 'general industrial development. Agricultural development in the Sadar, Kalna and Katwa Subdivisions during the same period also held out the prospect of considerable addition in population.

7. In point of density of population, the district occupies fifth place as compared to other districts of West Bengal and it is above the West Bengal average. According to 1961 Census, the density of population of the district was 1,139 and that of West Bengal as a whole was 1,031 per square mile. The density of population thana by thana, during the last twenty years, as given below, present an interesting study. The first table is districtwise as on 1961 and the second one is thanawise. Variation in population in Burdwan District during 1941-1961 is given below :

TABLE—6
Census Report, —1961

Name of the District.	Density of population (per sq. mile)
1. Burdwan	1,139
2. Bankura	629
3. Birbhum	830
4. Purulia	565
5. Midnapore	826
6. Hooghly	1,841
7. Howrah	3,638
8. Jalpaiguri	570
9. Cooch Behar	776
10. Darjeeling	497
11. Malda	878
12. West Dinajpur	642
13. Murshidabad	1,105
14. Nadia	1,135
15. 24-Parganas	1,114
16. Calcutta	73,642

TABLE—7
(Variation in density of population per sq. mile)

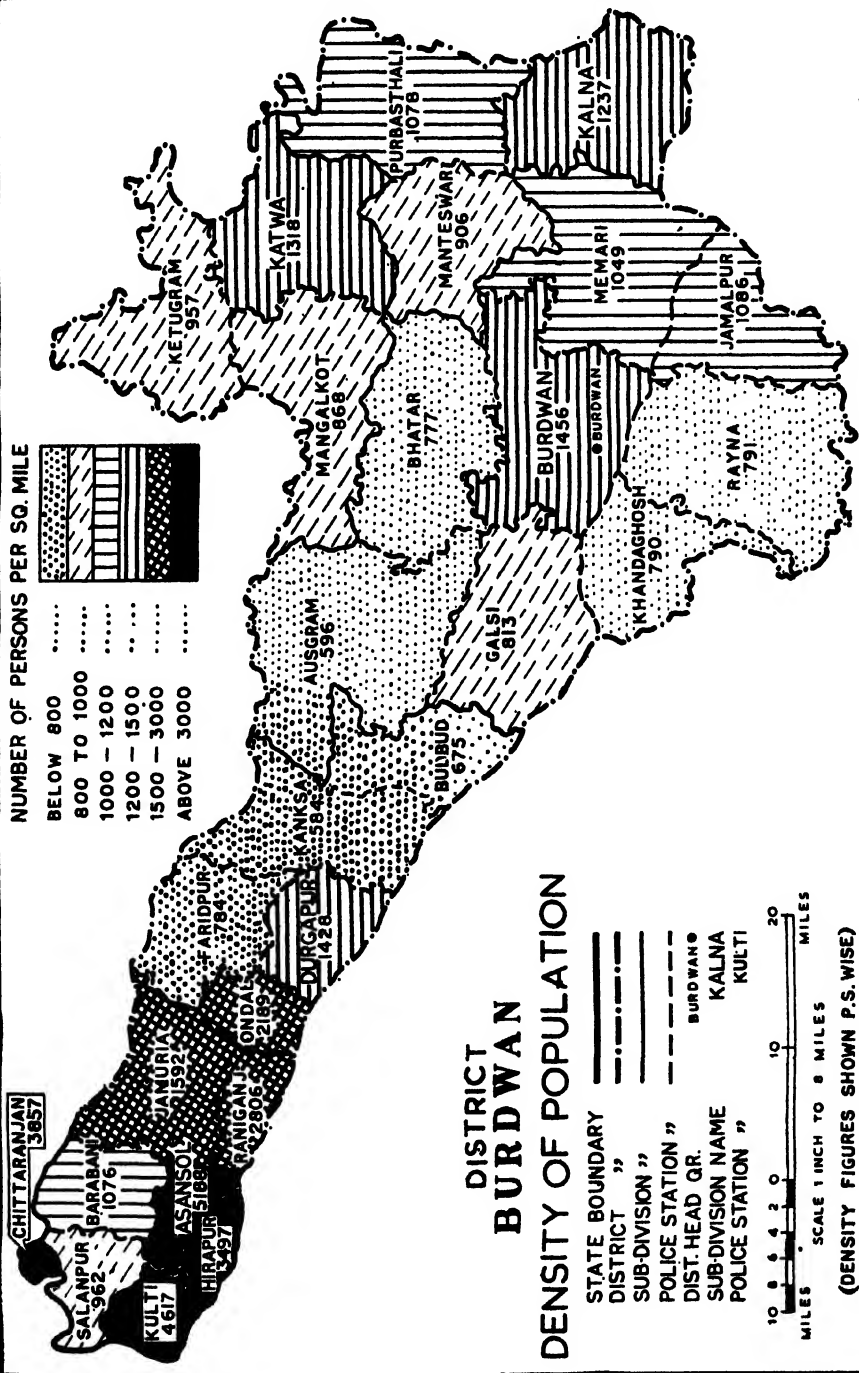
		1961		1951		1941
Burdwan	T	1,456		975	T	897
	R	813		524	R	526
	U	12,368		8,614	U	7,190
Khandaghose		790		598		563
Raina		791		594		515
Jamalpur		1,086		789		742
Memari	T	1,049		699	T	638
	R	1,012		678	R	647
	U	3,584		2,139	U	...
Bhatar		777		529		482
Galsi		835		582		531
Ausgram	T	568		391		381
	R	542		...		...
	U	3,732		...		...

Table—7 (Contd.)
(Variation in density of population per sq. mile)

		1961		1951		1941
Salanpur		962		T 909 R 684 U 2,475		T 510 R 583 U ...
Kulti	T R U	4,617 3,342 8,153		T 3,760 R 2,141 U 14,976		T 2,971 R 2,372 U 7,120
Hirapur		1,295		T 2,436 R 1,919 U 6,162		... ... ...
Asansol	T R U	14,618 ... 25,659		T 3,762 R 1,468 U 18,974		T 2,305 R 1,201 U 9,897
Barbani		1,076		837		703
Jamuria	T R U	1,592 1,440 7,173		1,231		968
Raniganj	T R U	2,806 1,997 16,277		T 2,180 R 1,474 U 14,021		T 1,729 R 1,097 U 12,345
Ondal	T R U	2,189 1,754 6,799		T 1,205 R 1,166 U 3,298		T 1,056 R 935 U 7,582
Faridpur		784		453		450
Kaksa		584		461		356
Kalna	T R U	1,237 1,085 11,302		T 913 R 796 U 8,662		T 753 R 669 U 6,281
Purbasthali		1,078		787		549
Manteswar		906		667		625
Katwa	T R U	1,318 1,133 5,190		T 976 R 827 U 4,736		T 880 R 785 U 3,264
Mangalkot		868		631		582
Ketugram		956		711		746

N. B. : T—Total, R—Rural, U—Urban.

8. It is clear from the above tables that density of population in Asansol Subdivision and specially in those thanas where mining, small and big industries have made stupendous expansion, has shown a marked increase in population. Influx of labour population from all direction has largely contributed to this increase. On the otherhand predominant agricultural areas like Kalna and Katwa have also exhibited similar increase in density for different reasons, specially, rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan, mainly, agriculturists. The density per square mile in the urban areas has been recorded as 6,656 persons while that in the rural areas 962 persons according to the Census of 1961.



9. The population of the district is indicated thana by thana in the following table :

TABLE—8
(Population of the district according to 1961 Census)

Subdivision	P.S.	Area		Population	Density of Population
		Sq. mile	Sq. Km.		
I. Burdwan	Burdwan 1. }	157.1	406.9	228,771	1,456
	Sadar 2. }	148.3	384.2	120,547	813
	Khandaghosh	100.5	260.3	79,395	790
	Raina	187.1	484.6	148,008	791
	Jamalpur	101.5	262.9	110,185	1,086
	Memari	164.9	462.1	172,984	1,049
	Galsi	184.0	476.5	153,674	835
	Bhatar	160.0	414.4	124,371	777
	Ausgram T	231.8	600.4	131,650	568
	R.	229.9	595.5	124,633	542
II. Asansol	Salanpur	43.7	113.2	42,038	962
	Kulti	32.5	84.2	150,066	4,617
	Hirapur	17.1	44.3	22,150	1,295
	Asansol	26.7	69.1	57,427	2,151
	Barabani	60.4	156.4	65,000	1,076
	Jamuria T	90.6	234.7	144,236	1,592
	R.	88.2	228.5	127,020	1,440
	Raniganj T	32.8	85.0	92,026	2,806
	R.	30.9	80.2	61,913	1,997
	Ondal T	45.2	117.1	98,959	2,189
	R.	41.3	107.0	72,443	1,754
	Faridpur	82.4	213.4	64,592	784
	Kanksa	108.8	281.8	63,522	584
	Durgapur T	64.1	166.0	91,516	1,428
	R.	35.6	92.3	49,820	1,399
	Chittaranjan T	8.4	21.7	30,855	3,673
	R.	1.9	4.8	1,898	999
III. Kalna	Kalna T	134.2	347.6	166,001	1,237
	R.	132.2	342.4	143,398	1,085
	Purbasthali	133.0	344.0	143,373	1,078
	Manteswar	117.9	305.4	106,846	906
IV. Katwa	Katwa T	131.3	340.0	173,063	1,318
	R.	125.3	324.5	141,923	1,133
	Mangalkote	140.9	364.9	122,337	868
	Ketugram	137.1	155.1	131,114	956

10. The population is divided into two broad livelihood categories, viz., the agricultural class and the non-agricultural class. On average 78% of the total population belongs to the first category and the rest i.e. 22% to the second. A very large section of the second category reside in Asansol subdivision and as a natural corollary, the incidence of agricultural population here, is 60% and in other subdivisions 82% belongs to agricultural class. Out

of agricultural population approximately 62% own land and 16 out of every 38 rural people are agricultural labourers and the rest are either landless persons or small holders. The predominance of immigrants from other States is a remarkable feature in the population structure of Asansol Subdivision. Per capita land holding in the district is dwindling down very rapidly. The following table will bear eloquent testimony to the fact.

TABLE—9

Year	Per capita holding (in acre)
1921	·70
1931	·67
1941	·65
1951	·57
1961	·41

TABLE—10

(Holding on acreage basis—subdivision-wise)

Subdivision	0·3 acres	3 to 5 acres	Above 5 acres
Burdwan	92%	5%	3%
Asansol	89%	6%	5%
Kalna	95%	3%	2%
Katwa	95%	3%	2%
Average—	93%	4%	3%

(Source—Bardhaman Parichiti by Sri Anukul Sen and Sri Narayan Chowdhury)

10.1. It will appear from the above table that on the whole 93% of the agricultural population hold upto 3 acres of land per head and this is surely uneconomic holding. About 4% of the second group of people hold between 3 to 5 acres of land. This is also not quite economic holding judged from the present economic condition and the local farming system. The more fortunate agriculturists constitute 3% of the agricultural population who hold more than 5 acres of land per head. This group obviously enjoys the major portion of land under cultivation. It may be interesting to note that in the more industrialised subdivision of Asansol the number of uneconomic land holders is lower than in other subdivisions obviously because of the relatively easier availability of job in mining and industries and in the more agriculturally important subdivisions of Kalna and Katwa such number is obviously higher as will be evident from the table above. The whole situation loudly speaks about the general economic backlog inspite of the tremendous industrial growth in the District. The backlog is more due to greater immobility of labour from the Kalna and Katwa subdivisions. Such imbalance in the distribution of labour resources and ownership of land is surely not conducive to sustained economic growth.

10.2. From the table below it will appear that of the total population of the District (30,83,564) 10,39,951 persons are workers which is 33% of the total population of the district. This 33% of the population are engaged in different

avocations of life and feed the rest. Again 26% of the earners belong to cultivator class and 18% are agricultural labourers. Thus 44% or little less than half of the total earners of the district are associated with agricultural production. It is interesting to note that women workers of the district constitute 1/9 of the total earners either as agricultural labourers or as workers in house-hold industry. Their number as such are thus predominant. This explains the comparative higher number of women that enjoy economic and social freedom here. Sociologically this has been possible due to the existence of a number of scheduled castes and tribes and tribal people amongst whom women are by economic necessity largely emancipated.

It also deserves to be noted that more than 2/3 of the population are dependant or otherwise unemployed persons. In the most industrialised district that Burdwan is, besides being most fortunate area in respect of agriculture in West Bengal, the employment situation does not appear to be happy or encouraging. The plight in other less fortunate districts may easily be conceived.

TABLE—11
Livelihood pattern according Census
Report of 1961

Total Worker.	Culti- vator.	Agricul- tural La- bourers.	In mining, quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, hunting, Plantation, Orchards & other acti- vities.	House hold indus- try.	Manu- factur- ing other than house- hold indus- try.	Cons- truction	Trade and comm- erce.	Transport, Storage & Communi- cation.	Other services.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Male—	9,11,439	2,71,693	1,44,861	1,46,368	21,516	1,04,987	17,894	61,933	33,509	1,08,678
Female—	1,28,512	24,059	39,555	15,937	10,196	10,965	1,513	2,771	408	23,108
Total—	10,39,951	2,95,752	1,84,416	1,62,305	31,712	1,15,952	19,407	64,704	33,917	1,31,786

CHAPTER—III

Agricultural Geography—Land Utilization—Crop production

1. Cultivation in the district of Burdwan has undergone a radical change for the better through the implementation of the irrigation projects undertaken by the Damodar Valley Corporation and the Package Programme (I.A.D.P.) besides the Community Development Project which is of course, a common factor in all other districts. Whereas cultivation upto 1953 was uncertain and almost entirely dependent on the monsoon, and irrigation facilities were inadequate and primitive. Of course, after 1953, though tillage became almost a certainty in most parts of the district, cropped area varied from year to year under the changing weather conditions and double cropping which in turn again depends on the limited secondary means of livelihood, was characterised by low yield. Another factor viz., the pressure on land in the district is so high, as evident from the increasing density that each year some waste lands are being reclaimed for agricultural and other purposes like roads, buildings, irrigation channels, tanks, hospitals, schools and various other constructions undertaken for the implementation of rehabilitation programme specially, in Kalna and Katwa. These uses are consuming more and more land gradually. It has already been noted in the Introductory Chapter that due to rapid industrialisation and pressing demand for cultivable land, the area under forest is gradually decreasing and consequently it has produced an adverse affect on agriculture and climate of the district. The District and specially its western portion is threatened with the growing menace of soil erosion. It extends over a vast area in Kaksa, Ausgram, Salanpur and Ondal Police Stations. In fact almost the entire subdivision of Asansol is in the grip of erosion. The hot wind from the Chotonagpur plateau finds its way easy into the district due to rapid destruction of forest. Of course, the Forest Department has recently started extensive work of afforesting the area. This progressive deforestation has affected the subsoil water reserves and thus the usual irrigation sources have also been drying up and rainfall has become inadequate.

1.2. The total cropped area of the district was 12,78,700 acres in 1956-57 which is 73.8% of the total area of the district. Of this only 4.2% of land is being utilised for double cropping though under the Package Programme of the district and district "Plan Frame" efforts are being made to popularise multiple cropping, details of which have been dealt with elsewhere. Out of the remaining 26.2% land area, only 6.7% may be available for cultivation by reclamation. Thus the district has to depend more and more on intensive cultivation to step up the total production. The position is not different from other districts as such. The land utilisation pattern have slightly changed in recent years as will be seen subsequently.

The table No. 12 shows the pattern of land utilisation that prevail in the District.



● HARVEST DEMONSTRATION ● BURDWAN STATE FARM



● POTATO FIELD IN
RANI BANDH UNDER
KALNA-II BLOCK OF
BURDWAN DISTRICT



● SUGARCANE IN
KHETIA UNDER BURDWAN
BLOCK OF BURDWAN
DIST.

TABLE—12
(Return of Land Utilization)

In '000 acres

Items	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
a) Total area of the district	1731.5	1731.5	1731.5	1731.5	1731.5	1731.5	1731.5	1731.5	1731.5
b) Area under forest	—	—	31.6	35.7	36.5	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9
c) Area not available for cultivation	365.4	367.8	338.4	340.3	340.5	341.1	341.5	341.6	345.5
d) Other uncultivated land excluding current fallow	119.5	117.7	116.4	106.0	105.0	100.0	88.5	89.1	88.5
e) Current fallow	—	45.2	49.2	65.8	84.2	75.2	25.8	26.9	29.2
f) Net area sown	1188.6	1200.4	1195.7	1183.7	1165.3	1170.3	1230.8	1229.0	1223.4
g) Area sown more than once	78.0	83.2	83.0	71.8	70.3	84.3	88.0	82.8	81.0
h) Total cropped area	1266.6	1284.0	1278.7	1255.5	1235.6	1254.6	1318.8	1311.8	1304.4

(Source—Indian farmer)

1.3. A short reference may be added here about the prominent agricultural communities of the district. The most noteworthy are the Aguri or Ugra Kshatriyas. This community is distributed almost in all the police stations of Burdwan and wherever they are at work agriculture seems to prosper. They are intelligent and hardworking farmers, well versed in the use of water, double cropping, rotation of crops and other techniques of agriculture. They are some of the best husbandmen in West Bengal comparable to the Sherashabadis of Malda. This class of farmers are not averse to the adoption of modern farming methods.

2. Cultivation of different Crops :

The district of Burdwan does not present any peculiarity in the matter of division of two principal crop seasons, namely, Kharif and Rabi. The periodicity and cropping pattern are not much divergent from those of other districts of West Bengal. The season is more or less regulated by weather conditions. With the onset of Nor'Wester showers, cultivation of Kharif crops like jute and Aus starts. Then monsoon showers set in. These showers act actually as the very backbone of agriculture of the district. With these showers cultivation of Aman Paddy, by far the most important crop of the district, is linked up. It may be early, timely or late. Timely, adequate and even distribution of showers, however, occur rarely. Naturally the cultivators have to depend on man made devices to get their field irrigated. In this respect Burdwan is fortunate to have various sources like the D.V.C. project's canals and other small irrigation schemes. Approximately 6,74,397 acres

of land are being irrigated from these sources. This works out approximately 50% of the net sown area.

2.1. Tables below show the sources of irrigation, area of land under irrigation and the different crops that were irrigated in 1962-63.

Table—13
(Area irrigated by different sources)

<u>Sources</u>	<u>Net irrigated area (in acres)</u>
1. Govt. canals	5,15,600
2. Private Canals	42,400
3. Tanks	80,500
4. Wells	3 200
5. Other sources	44,500
	<hr/>
Total :	6,86,200
	<hr/>

Table—14
(Crops and area irrigated)

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Area irrigated</u>
1. Rice	6,39,600
2. Wheat	6,900
3. Barley	1,000
4. Other cereals & Pulses	9,000
5. Sugarcane	8,800
6. Other Food crops including fruits and vegetables	36,000
	<hr/>
Total :	7,01,300
	<hr/>

(Source Socio. Agro-Economic Section, Directorate of Agriculture.
West Bengal).

The divergence in the figures is obviously due to the different basis for each of the tables.

2.2. The main kharif crops are jute and aus. Bhadoi season has all the characteristics of kharif. The only difference is that it ends earlier i.e. during August and September. Bhadoi has really no significance in the district of Burdwan. Rabi season on the other hand starts with the end of rainy season. The important Rabi crops are sugarcane, tobacco, gram, rape and mustard seeds, potato and winter vegetables.

2.3. Aman (Haimantic rice) crop is a class by itself. As in all other districts of West Bengal, its cultivation commences with the start of monsoon showers. Ultimately it traverses to the region of Rabi season as its harvesting continues upto December. It is the most important crop and occupies about 87% of total cropped area and ranks second when compared with other districts of West Bengal. To facilitate a comparative study a table showing

the production of rice in the chiefly rice growing districts of West Bengal is appended below :

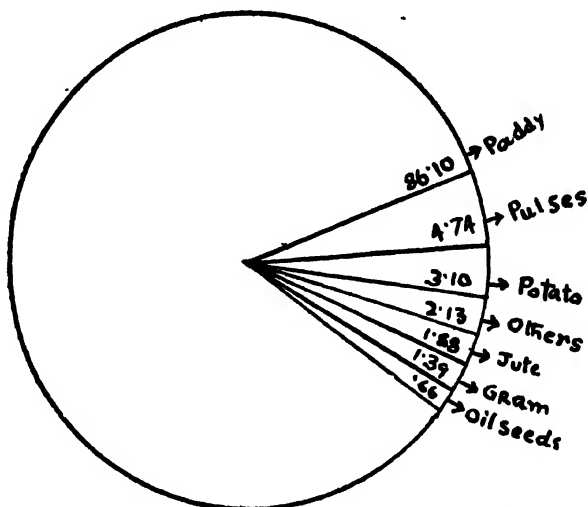
Table—15
(Production of rice—in lakh tonnes—1967-68)

Name of Districts	Production	Name of Districts	Production
1. Burdwan	6·999	8. Malda	1·665
2. Birbhum	4·826	9. Darjeeling	0·331
3. Bankura	4·087	10. Jalpaiguri	2·114
4. Midnapur	8·706	11. Hooghli	2·449
5. W. Dinajpur	3·366	12. Howrah	0·733
6. Purulia	2·851	13. Murshidabad	3·948
7. Cooch Behar	2·136	14. Nadia	2·057
		15. 24 Parganas	6·925

(Source : Socio-Economic Section, Directorate of Agriculture, W. Bengal)

3. Area under various crops : Before going into the details, it may be useful to know the distribution of cultivable lands under the more important crops. In 1965-66 about 11,07,300 acres were under paddy, 60,900 acres under pulses, 39,900 acres under potato, 27,400 acres under other crops like sugarcane, maize, wheat, jowar, bajra etc., 24,200 under jute, 17,800 under gram and 8,500 acres under oil seeds. The total land under plough in the District is estimated at about 12,859,00 acres as per recent findings.

3.1. Land utilization percentage by different crops is expressed below in the chart—



"CROP—WISE PERCENTAGE"

Paddy	...	...	85·10
Pulses	...	...	4·74
Potato	...	...	3·10
Other Crops	...	...	2·13
Jute	...	...	1·88
Gram	...	...	1·39
Oil Seed	...	...	0·66

ACREAGE ('000 acres) as in 1965-66

1107·3
60·9
39·9
27·4
24·2
17·8
8·5

Here rice means Winter, Autumn and Summer rice and it predominates heavily. Though other important crops occupy insignificant position in comparison to rice cultivation, there is no slackening in the matter of their improvements as it is the first district to be blessed with "Package Scheme" backed by adequate irrigation facilities. Land utilization is not of, course a constant matter. It changes from year to year as waste lands are reclaimed, new roads and buildings come up, irrigation projects reduce areas of cultivation, more areas come under double cropping, new crops are introduced and new emphasis is given to a certain crop. From the graph it will be clear that paddy occupies the predominant position in the cropping pattern and that the agrarian economy of the District as of the entire State is solely dependent on paddy cultivation. The picture thus shows a serious imbalance in the District's agricultural economy.

3.2. No systematic record about the production of spices in the district is yet maintained. The importance of cultivation of spices can hardly be overemphasised as the State has to heavily depend on supplies from areas outside the State. The area under spices cultivation are given below in tabular form.

Table—16
Area under spices (Area in acres)

Turmeric or Halud	Ginger or Ada	Red pepper or Chillies	Long pepper or Peppul	Cummin seed or Jira	Methi	Coriander or Dhane	Aniseed or Mouri	Onion or Peaj	Garlic or Rasun	Cardamom or Elachi	Total
120	130	300	Nil	Nil	130	610	10	1110	190	Nil	2600

3.3. In recent years there has been considerable improvement in the position of land-man-crop ratio. This is mainly due to the efforts of the people migrated to this District from East Pakistan.

The following shows the density of population and the per capita crop and paddy areas in the district (approxly).

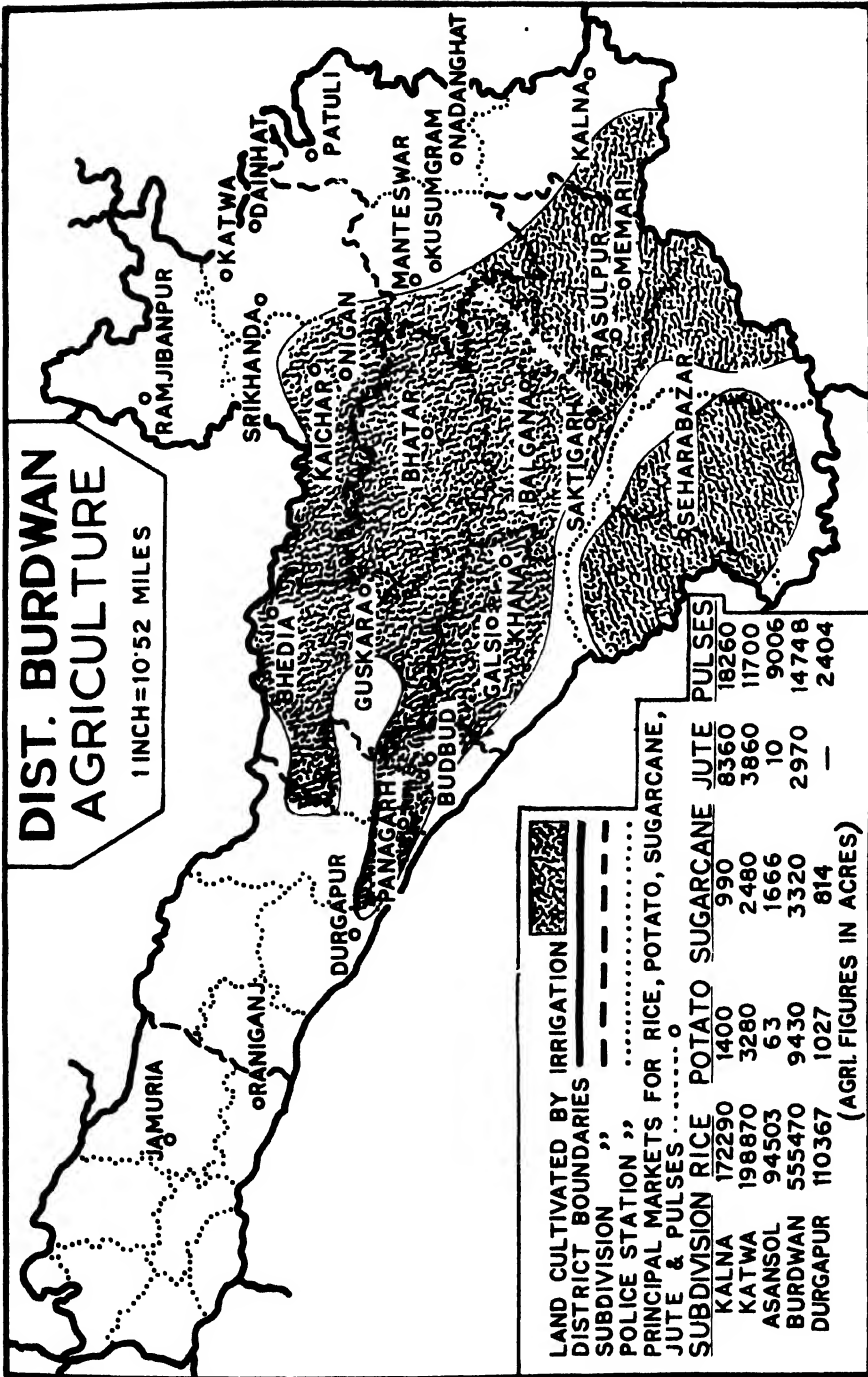
Total population as per 1961 Census	—3,082,846
Total area of the district	—2,705.5 Sqr. miles.
Density of population per sq.mile	—1,139
Total cropped area (Net cropped including double cropped areas) (1962-63)	—1,27,870.0 acres.
Per capita cropped area	·041(·04 acres)
Total paddy area (1962-63)	10,74,300 acres
Per capita paddy area	·035(·03 acres)

It may be noted here that since the data used in the above table are variable, the land-man ratio is also not therefore a permanent ratio. The change is however not wide in any sense.

4. Burdwan is the only district in West Bengal that is fortunate both in industry and agriculture. The District produces a number of crops. As has already been noted earlier in the chapter, the district is predominantly a rice growing area. Other crops grown here are pulses, potato, grams, wheat, barley, jower, maize, tur, jute, mesta, sugarcane, mustard seed, till and linseed. A detail of the acreage and production is given in the appendix No. I.

DIST. BURDWAN AGRICULTURE

1 INCH=10.52 MILES



LAND CULTIVATED BY IRRIGATION

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

SUBDIVISION

POLICE STATION

PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR RICE, POTATO, SUGARCANE,

JUTE & PULSES

SUBDIVISION RICE POTATO SUGARCANE JUTE PULSES

SUBDIVISION	RICE	POTATO	SUGARCANE	JUTE	PULSES
KALNA	172290	1400	990	8360	18260
KATWA	198870	3280	2480	3860	11700
ASANSOL	94503	63	1666	10	9006
BURDWAN	555470	9430	3320	2970	14748
DURGAPUR	110367	1027	814	—	2404

(AGRI. FIGURES IN ACRES)

Acreeage, yield and production of different crops from 1962-63 to 1966-67 are also given in appendix—I.

4.1. Yield rate and cost of production of Aman, Potato and Sugarcane per acre is given in appendix-II.

5. The following table shows the period of sowing and harvesting of the principal crops in the district.

Table—17
(Sowing Calender)

Name of Subdivision	Name of Crop	Time of Sowing	Time of harvesting
Asansol	Aman	June to August	November-December
Burdwan	Aman	June to August	November-December
Kalna	Aus	(Transplantation)	
Katwa		April to May	July to August
		Broadcast)	
	Boro	(December-January	May-June
For the whole District	Sugarcane	February-March	August-September
	Jute	April-May	August-September
	Potato	November-December	February-March
	Wheat	October-November	March-April

6. The seed requirement for the different principal crops grown in the district is shown below :—

1. Aman 10-15 srs. per acre
2. Aus 10-15 (srs. per acre (Transplanted)
1 md. per acre (Broadcast)
3. Potato 6-10 mds. per acre
4. Jute 3-4½ srs. per acre
5. Sugarcane-10,000-12,000 cuttings per acre.

7. As we are in the threshold of the Fourth Five Year Plan, some knowledge of the district's "Plan frame" of agriculture may be of practical use. The production goals, targets, coverage etc. indicated in the "Plan frame" have been suggested on the basis of reasonable assessment of production capabilities and existing resources of the district and the likely potentials to be created in the plan period. But these are, of course, essentially provisional and tentative. It may also be noted that physical targets will be cumulative (i.e. figures for 1966-71 will represent the sum total of the figure for each of the five years) for the Plan Period in respect of some of the scheme" whereas for others it will be the achievement anticipated in the last year of the Fourth Plan.

Table—18
Reference—Planning Cell, Agri. Directorate.
(Tentative break up of the district production target of various crops)

Crops	Estimated base production at the end of the Third Plan.	Target of addl. production over the base at the end of the Fourth Plan.	Target of addl. production over the base during 1966-67.
Rice	6.32	1.95	0.65 (In lakh tonnes)
Wheat	2.40	6.00	1.50 (In '000 tonnes)

Table—18 (Contd.)

Maize	0.02	0.25	0.05 (In '000 tonnes)
Other Cereals	0.35	0.25	0.07 (In '000 tonnes)
Pulses	14.9	6.0	1.6 (In '000 tonnes)
Jute	1.60	0.42	0.15 (In lakh bales)
Oilseeds	1.60	3.00	0.60 (In '000 tonnes)
Potato	148.5	93.8	23.4 (In '000 tonnes)
Sugarcane	214.2	123.450	33.520 (In '000 tonnes)

8. Area Programme (Ayacut Development) in irrigation command area.

It has been found necessary to bring home and extend to the cultivators the practices of scientific water management and judicious cropping to create conditions for efficient utilisation of irrigation potentials. To achieve this object certain areas have been selected in different irrigation command areas. In these selected zones, pilot projects will be started in those areas where promising results will be demonstrated. The following programme will be taken up : (a) consolidation of holding, (b) construction of field channels, (c) proper soil survey from water utilization point of view, (d) reclamation and levelling of plots, (e) setting up of demonstration centres and (f) distribution of seeds and fertilisers.

Out of six blocks of 5000 acres each, one in the Burdwan district is proposed to be taken up under the River Valley Project command. This is one of the schemes under the Fourth Five Year Plan.

9. Multiple Cropping.

Irrigation potential of appreciable magnitude has so far been created in the State of West Bengal with the introduction of deep tube wells, river lift schemes, minor and small irrigation schemes and big river valley projects.

Under the Multiple Cropping scheme provision has been made for the setting up of one acre demonstration centre and distribution of seeds and fertilisers at subsidised rates among the cultivators for raising more than one crop in the command areas. A tentative break-up showing the number of such irrigation schemes and demonstration centres and the area to be fed by the distribution of seeds and fertilisers has been indicated below :

Table—19
(Break-up of area benefited)

Area in acres 1965-66 (anti- cipated).	D. T. Wells.	Area in acres 1966-67		Total
		River Lift Schemes.	R. Valley Pro- ject command.	
2886	1836	1352	1500	4688

Table—20

(Break-up of area for demonstration centres and distribution of seeds and fertiliser under Deep Tube Wells).

No. of Tubewell under the Multiple Cropping Scheme.	Demonstration centres. (in acres)	Distribution of seeds and fertilisers (in acres)	Total in acres (1966-67)
34	136	1700	1836

Table—21

(Break-up of River lift schemes under M. C. Programme)

No. of River lift Schemes	Demonstration centres (in acres)	Distribution of seeds and fertilisers (in acres)	Total in acres 1966-67
13	52	1300	1352

Table—22

(Break-up of distribution of seeds and fertilisers in River Valley Project command and other irrigated areas.)

1965-66	1966-67
2000 acres	1500 acres

Table—23

(Tentative break-up of target for rural compost, green manuring and town compost)

Manures	Target of production				
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Rural compost	400	460	520	580	700 In '000 tonnes
Green Manuring	40.0	67.0	106.0	159.0	186.0 „ '000 Acres
Town compost	3.8	—	—	—	9.2 „ '000 tonnes

(Name of centres likely to produce town compost :—Burdwan, Raniganj, Kalna, Katwa, Memari, Daihat and Asansol).

Table—24

(Provisional allotment of seed farms—seed stores)

	1966-67	1966-71
Seed Farms	Nil	10
Seed Store	10	100*

* There will be three seed stores in each block. In blocks having considerable area under irrigation, there will be two additional seed stores per Block.

Table—25
(Agricultural Implements)

Power tiller		Paddy Weeder		Plough		Done		Seed Drill		Wheel-hoe	
1966-67	'66-71	'66-67	'66-71	'66-67	'66-71	'66-67	'66-71	'66-67	'66-71	'66-67	'66-71
15	75	3,000	15,000	3,000	15,000	800	4,000	3,000	7,500	3,000	7,500

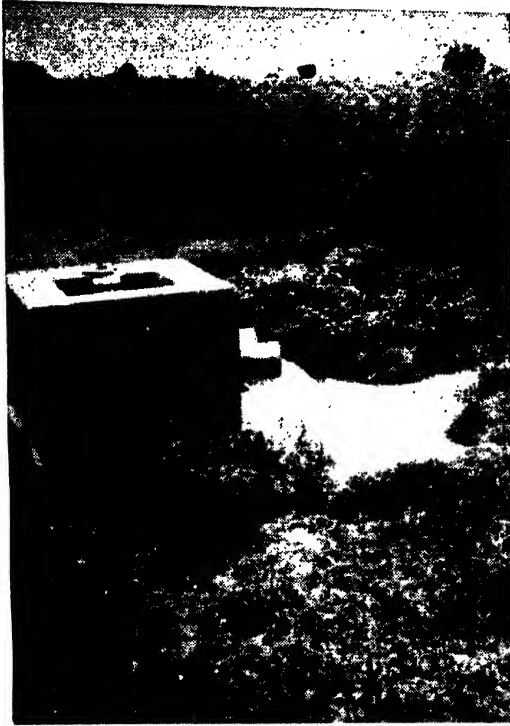
Table—26
(Land Development—Mechanical cultivation)

<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1966 71</u>
800 acres	4000 acres

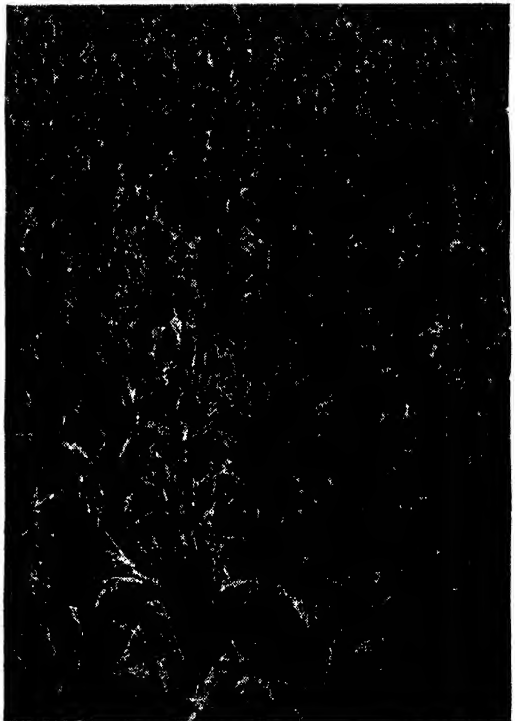
(Source :—District & Block Plans—Planning Cell of the Directorate).



● **TRANSPLANTATION OF HIGH YIELDING
VARIETY IN BURDWAN DISTRICT.**



● IRRIGATION THROUGH
DEEP TUBEWELL IN
KALNA-II BLOCK OF
BURDWAN DISTRICT.



● FIELD OF TAICHUNG
NATIVE-I IN BURDWAN
DISTRICT.

CHAPTER—IV

Agricultural Development Programme in the District of Burdwan

1.1. Agriculture is going to play a pivotal role in India's development plan for the future. But backwardness of agriculture, as it is found in all other districts of the State, due to imperfect conditions under which factors of production like land, labour and capital are being operated, retards our progress. Hazards are too many—uncertain rainfall, flood, drainage problem, irrigation problem, soil erosion, inadequate supply of good seeds, fertilisers and manures, lack of plant protection measures, absence of easy farm credits, antiquated implements and unscientific farm practices. Realising enormity of the problem the specialists have suggested an integrated approach to the agricultural problems. The intensive Agricultural District Programme is a step in this direction. It is also known as Package programme. Burdwan is the first district of the State to be blessed with this programme.

1.2. In 1962 the Package Programme was started in Burdwan and the following blocks have been brought under it in the first year.

(1) Memari, (2) Burdwan, (3) Jamalpur, (4) Bhatar, (5) Ausgram I, (6) Ausgram II, (7) Raina I, (8) Raina II, (9) Galsi I and (10) Galsi II.

In the second year the programme was extended to the remaining blocks of Burdwan Sadar and all the blocks of Kalna and Katwa. In the third year it has also been extended to Asansol Subdivision.

1.3. The proposed Package Programme has a fourfold purpose : (1) It is a programme to determine how rapid increase in food production can be achieved. (2) It aims to increase the income of the cultivator and his family. (3) It will help to improve the economic resources of the village. (4) It will provide adequate agricultural base for more rapid economic development and social betterment. The programme will include also (a) adequate farm credit through strengthened co-operatives, (b) adequate supplies of fertilisers, pesticides, improved seeds and improved farm implements readily available through strengthened co-operatives, (c) Price incentives to the participating cultivators through assured price agreement for rice and wheat, announced two years in advance, (d) marketing arrangements and services enabling the cultivators to obtain the full market price for his marketable surplus, (e) intensive educational, technical and farm management assistance available in every village. The project will be implemented over a period of five years for interested cultivators within the organised blocks. These cultivators will participate with simple farm plan and the minimum of important combination of improved practices.

1.4. The total expenditure under this programme for the district is estimated at Rs. 5.71 crores over a period of five years. This also includes short term loan of Rs. 2.88 crores and medium term loan of Rs. 51.25 lakhs. The short term loan and part of medium term credit will be provided by the Co-operatives with the help of the Reserve Bank of India.

1.5. The total production of food grain in Burdwan district during 1958-59 which has been taken as base year, was about 5.65 lakhs tons. The expected increase in production at the end of the fifth year of the programme is estimated at about 40% to 60% over the base year. In addition to food grains the expected increase in the production of other crops over the base year as a result of the project are stated below. Jute—13.7 thousand bales, Potato and Vegetables—2 lakhs tons, Sugarcane—1.3 lakhs tons, Oilseeds—2 thousand tons. The total value of the production of five years will be to the

tune of 64 crores or rupees (Calculated at the market rate as prevailing in 1961).

1.6. The progress achieved will be a pointer to the suitability of the programme being repeated in other promising areas of the State. It may also be pointed out here that this is not an experimental programme which has never been tried before. In fact the essentials of it have been used successfully in every country which has a high rate of agricultural productivity. But the degree of success will depend here, as it has elsewhere, on how clearly the process is understood by the people concerned.

2. Subsequent paragraphs contain a brief note on actual working of the programme in the district of Burdwan. The following programme of works have been taken up in implementing the I.A.D.P., (a) Training of officials and non-officials, (b) Arrangements of audio-visual shows in the rural areas and distribution of leaflets, posters on IADP to create awareness amongst the rural population, (c) Preparation of farm production plans, (d) strengthening of Co-operative Societies, (e) Construction programme of rural godowns, (f) Streamlining the supply agencies and private dealers for distribution of fertilisers and the block agencies for distribution of implements, plant protection materials and chemicals, the Panchayet and other rural organisations for distribution of plant protection equipments and chemicals etc.

3. Training of officials and non-officials :

The execution of such a programme demands that the executors should be adequately trained in the job and with this end in view large number of officials and non-officials were trained. Officials and non-officials that have undergone training in orientation, policy and procedure, individual package practices etc., number more than one and half lakhs as will be evident from the following figures :

	1962-63	1963-64
(1) Officials at district & block levels	731	1,120
(2) Non-officials at district and block levels	1,309	1,375
(3) Non-officials at village level	1,57,374	1,57,702
	<hr/> 1,59,414	<hr/> 1,60,197

The training programme has been harmonized with the sequence of work in extending the "Package Practices". An arrangement for special training on (i) Demonstrations, (ii) Proper use of fertilisers and irrigation water, (iii) Quality seed programme, (iv) Soil testing and collection of soil samples, (v) Seed testing and collection of seed samples, was also made.

4. Arrangements of audio-visual aids :

An extensive programme of lecture-tours and mass contact by experienced, elderly and distinguished farmers from Burdwan and neighbouring districts of Bankura, Birbhum and Hooghly had been arranged. Through Cinema units extensive displays of improved methods of farming were also displayed. Large number of posters, circulars, leaflets and pamphlets were distributed to popularise the improved methods of cultivation. Popular articles on agriculture were published in news papers and radio by expert-talks through All India Radio were also arranged. The district and block level staff made extensive personal contact and organised group meetings in rural areas to explain the technical know-how for increased production.

5. Preparation of farm Production Plan :

The preparation of Farm Production Plan is an important item and is an innovation in package programme. Through this plan which is prepared by the farmers early in the season a business approach in agriculture is introduced. A complete package of practices for important crops under the I.A.D.P. at Burdwan was also prepared as under :—

	<u>1962-63</u> (Rabi only)	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u> (Estimated)
(i) Farm production Plan	1500	53,000	90,000
(ii) Acreage covered	1800	1,00,000	2,90,000

6. Strengthening of Co-operative Societies :

At the begining of the Package Programme three Central Co-op. Banks functioned in the district of Burdwan viz., Burdwan, Kalna, Katwa. Recently the Kalna and Katwa Central Banks have been amalgamated. There is, however, no difficulty in meeting up the short term loan for cultivator members in the Package area. The distribution of short term credit is as follows :—

	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u> (Estimated)
(i) Total loan	Rs. 98,00,000/-	Rs. 2,00,00,000/-
(ii) Package loan	Rs. 55,00,000/-	Rs. 1,00,00,000/-

It may be interesting to note that before the start of the Package Programme, the total credit was only to the tune of Rs. 80,00,000/-. The amount of overdues is coming down both in percentage and in absolute amount. It is a good sign that membership has increased after introduction of the Programme by about 20%. The share capital has also increased by 80%. Thus in the sphere of credit distribution co-operatives are moving progressively.

7. Construction Programme of Rural Godown :

This is an important item in the Package Programme. Great stress is being attached for early construction of rural godowns and it has been possible to construct 71 godowns.

8. Fertilisers :

It is interesting to note that during the year 1963-64 the monopoly for distribution of fertilisers was given to the Co-operatives in ten I. A.D.P. Blocks. The Co-operatives rendered an efficient service in distributing fertilisers in monopoly areas. The cultivators thus got the supply from close points. The quantity of fertilisers distributed by the co-operatives is as below :—

<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>
10,112 (tons)	16,000(tons)	30,000(tons)

The Co-operatives have received monopoly distribution facilities in the whole district of Burdwan during the year 1964-65 and it is estimated that the total distribution will be more than 50,000 tons in 1964-65. In the year 1962-63 the number of selling points were 678 and in the year 1963-64 the number was increased to 869 (351 Co-operatives and 518 others). The use of Superphosphate and Urea has gained ground.

9. Distribution of Quality Seeds :

The scheme for quality seed programme is under consideration of the Government. As soon as the programme is sanctioned and equipments are available, arrangements will be made for properly, cleaning testing, storing and labelling of seeds received from the registered "A" class growers as desired under Quality Seed Programme. In the meantime foundation seeds have been distributed to the seed villages and these are multiplied by the "A" Class growers. Prophylactic spraying and testing have already been taken up. It has been possible to distribute 1412 quintals of foundation seeds and 9368 quintals of registered seeds. Thus the total comes to 10,780 quintals of improved seeds. It is estimated that 1964-65 the distribution of quality seeds will be about 28,676 quintals. The Co-operatives have been encouraged to take up distribution of seed. They get Rs. 00.50 as commission per maund of seed distributed.

10. Organic manures :

Great importance has been attached to the programme for increased use of organic manures. It will be interesting to review the achievements in this line.

Table—27

	1962-63	1963-64	1964.65 (Estimated)
(i) Rural Compost	1,17,400 tons	5.6 lakh tons	8.5 lakh tons
(ii) Town Compost	560 tons	1000 tons	11.8 Thousand tons
(iii) Area green manured	350 acres	4000 acres	56,000 acres
(iv) Green Manuring of seed plots acreage.	Nil	200 acres	2,000 acres

11. Irrigation :

Great attention has been paid in the Package programme district of Burdwan for increasing the irrigation potential. It is interesting to note that under Small Irrigation Scheme, the normal expenditure was in the tune of about Rs. 1,00,000.00. In the very first year of the progress (1963-64), it has been possible to take up the work worth more than Rs. 10,00,000.00. Under Minor Irrigation Scheme 100 deep tube-wells were expected to be sunk within the 3rd Plan Period. Nine river bed pumping schemes have already been sanctioned and 4 already completed. Sites for other schemes are being selected.

12. Distribution of improved agricultural implements :

Improved implements are being distributed at 50% subsidised rate. The distribution figures for the years from 1960-61 to 1963-64 and the estimated figures of distribution for 1964-65 are given below :

Table—28

Name of Implements	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Mould Board Plough	34	74	77	3286	4800
Paddy Weeder	78	42	58	664	1095
Seed Drill	114	25	73	480	717
Wheel Hoe	96	15	63	145	717
Done	—	—	—	748	2000
Bullock Driven Pump	—	—	—	15	25

The response received from the farmers for the improved implements particularly for Mould Board Plough is very encouraging.

13. Soil Conservation :

Intensive drive for soil conservation work has also been taken up. The work programme, which is under scrutiny of the Government envisages that soil conservation measures will be taken up in an appreciable area.

14. Plant Protection :

Prophylactic use of plant protection measures in paddy is being popularised for the first time in West Bengal and specially in the Burdwan Package Programme area. The results achieved so far is given below :—

1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 (Estimated)
4,000 acres	75,000 acres	1 98,000 acres

It has been possible to distribute 431 Hand Sprayers and 475 Hand Dusters. In addition, 44 Power Sprayers and 29 Pump Dusters were in operation in the year 1964-65.

15. Soil Testing :

Soil testing is necessary for a correct recommendation of fertiliser doses. An elaborate arrangement has been made under the Package Programme for collection of soil samples from the participant farmers in the district. Pending construction of soil testing laboratory in the district of Burdwan, soil samples used to be sent to the Central Soil Testing Laboratory at Tollygunge, Calcutta. In 1963-64, 3 000 samples were sent for testing. Reports on 2,000 samples have so far been finalised and recommendations issued to the concerned cultivators accordingly. An equipped soil testing laboratory has been set up at Burdwan recently.

16. Water Management :

Proper management of water, release of adequate quantity of water at the right moment and full utilization of irrigation potential are the essential conditions for efficient utilisation of water. The irrigation water is now transmitted by flood system. As a result farmers are reluctant to apply the requisite dose of fertiliser at the time of preparation of land or puddling of the land. It is expected that with efficient management, acreage under irrigation served both by the D.V.C. and the Mor Project may be increased to a great extent.

17. Demonstration :

There is sanction for 2,640 composite demonstrations-1,320 each during Kharif and Rabi seasons. The following demonstrations were conducted from 1962 to 1964.

Table-29

1962-63	Wheat	132 Nos.	1963-64	Aus	39 Nos.
	Potato	66 „		Jute	146 „
	Sugarcane	324 „		Aman	667 „
	Total—	522 Nos.		Total—	852 Nos.

The programme for composite demonstration has received a very good response from the farmers.

18. Multiple Cropping :

It has already been discussed earlier in chapter III of this book that the scheme for multiple cropping has found place in the district "Plan frame" of the Fourth Five Year plan. To step up agricultural production there has been a constant drive for maximization of land utilisation. Multiple cropping is a major step in this direction. With a view to popularise multiple cropping in assured irrigated areas, about 2,000 demonstrations have been arranged with different cropping patterns under the Package Programme. In this scheme the farmers who agreed to bring more crops from the same acreage are provided with fertilisers and improved seeds at subsidised rate. Multiple cropping will also help the farmers to utilize irrigation potential and other capital goods more efficiently and economically.

19. Bench mark Survey & Evaluation :

The scheme has been sanctioned recently. Evaluation Officer and his staff have joined and work has been started.

20. In implementing the programme some difficulties are being experienced. Winter paddy is the main crop in Burdwan and all the farming operations for this crop is seasonal and these operations are to be done timely. Therefore, the farmers have to complete those operations in a great haste and often fail to take meticulous care in the preparation of land, treatment of seeds and in transplanting the seedlings. This may pose a major problem in subsequent years when more acreage will be brought under Farm Production Plan. Secondly the land tenancy requires to be suitably modified. The financially weak cultivators who do not own land obviously have got no incentive for applying the improved methods. Thirdly from experiences gained so far, it appears that the Co-operative Primary Societies and Service Societies have poor finance. They are not in a position to handle adequate quantities of fertilisers, because of the fact that the facilities of 120 days' sight draft enjoyed by the Apex Co-operative Marketing and Thana Marketing Societies, were not extended to the Primary and Service Societies. Fourthly the credit limit for both, participant and non-participant members of the Co-operative Societies is only Rs. 2,000.00 backed by security and Rs. 250.00 without any security. In case of a participant member, he has to take a portion of the credit (about 1/3rd) in kind whereas non-participant members get full amount in cash. Liberalisation of credit facilities at the Primary level needs more attention for faster growth in farming.

CHAPTER—V

Agricultural Marketing

1. The vicious circle of poverty in the rural areas points out to the important fact that bad production among other things leads to poor marketable surplus, poor marketable surplus to low bargaining power, low bargaining power to poor income, poor income to meagre savings, meagre savings to poor investment, poor investment again to bad production. In other words inability on the part of the farmers and other rural people affects investment in Agriculture and consequently the production. It is also true at the same time that good marketing normally leads to good production. It is not enough merely to provide adequate supplies of inputs to secure increased agricultural production. There must also be sufficient incentive for production and one of the main incentives is to enable the cultivators to obtain economic price for their produce. This will ultimately lead to better production and enable the farmers to reap the far reaching benefits of such a situation where farming is well financed and the farmer's marketable surplus is profitably marketed. This directly leads us to the problems of agricultural marketing.

1.2. Agricultural marketing, therefore, has an important role to play in the rural economy and it is necessary for us to know what agricultural marketing is and more precisely, the system that is in vogue in effecting the movement of the produces from the farm to the ultimate consumers with special reference to the district of Burdwan. In the simplest form, marketing involves the following main functions, viz., assembling, processing and preparation for the market, distribution, storing and also certain marketing services like sorting, grading and standardisation, packing, transporting, demand creation and price recovery through market information. Farm products must pass through the above noted stages and in all those stages, the above mentioned services are to be rendered efficiently. Of the services, the last named one, namely, price recovery has recently engaged the attention of the Governments in all the under-developed countries. Efficient market information service is a pre-requisite for an efficient system of marketing which not only helps the farmers to get better price for their produce by disposing the stock at the proper place and at the right moment but also helps them to determine their cropping pattern. Efficiency in price recovery is directly linked with the efficiency in production.

A. System of Marketing in Burdwan.

2. The marketing system that prevails in the district of Burdwan is not much divergent from what is in vogue in other districts of West Bengal. Of course, the system exhibits a slight variation according to the commodities that are dealt in and to the peculiar circumstances that prevail there. This aspect is discussed hereinafter.

2.1. The important agricultural commodities that are marketed in the district are paddy, rice, jute, potato, sugarcane and vegetables. There are as many as 180 markets inclusive of wholesale cum retail markets. Considering the average attendance and the quantum of assemblage of different commodities the following ten markets, namely, Barabazar, Bajpratappur, Memari, Sahubazar of Burdwan Sadar Subdivision, Asansol and Raniganj of Asansol Subdivision, Katwa and Nadanghat of Katwa Subdivision and Dairhat and Kalna of Kalna Subdivision, rank amongst the more important ones. All these markets serve their nearby producing centres situated within the radius of 5 to 7 miles from the respective markets. There is no regulated market in the district and all these markets are owned by private persons. They are well connected by Pucca and Katcha roads with the villages that are served by these markets. Oldest of these markets is the Burdwan Barabazar, established

in 1820. The Kalna and Nandanghat Bazars were established in 1850, Dairhat Bazar in 1896 and Memari Bazar in 1906.

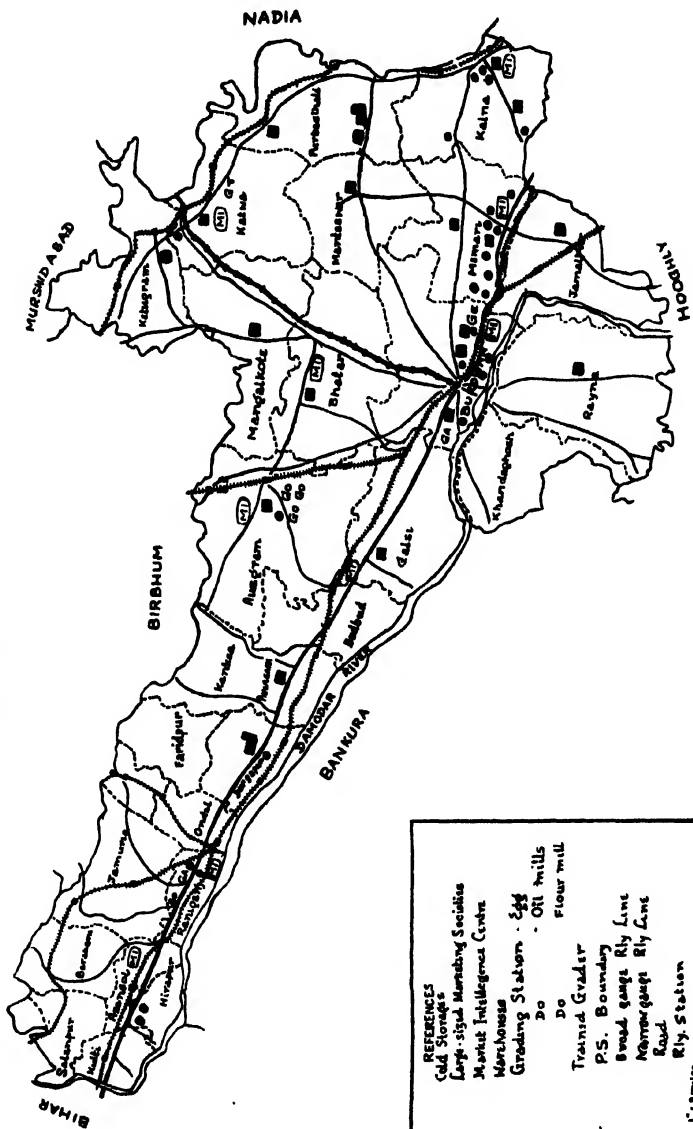
A list of C Class markets is given in appendix III and A & B Class markets are dealt elsewhere in this Chapter.

2.2. Paddy is commonly grown and obviously it is the principal commercial crop of the district. It occupies as has already been stated in the previous chapter, about 87% of the total cropped area. Winter paddy, locally known as Aman paddy, covered 10,17,200 acres of land in the district in 1966-67. In the same period Autumn or Aus paddy which is cultivated on highlands covered 56,700 acres of land and the cultivation of Boro paddy was limited to 4,100 acres of land approximately producing 5,61,700 metric tonnes of Aman, 24,000 metric tonnes of Aus and 2,300 metric tonnes of Boro. Boro is however entirely consumed by the cultivators and has no commercial importance. Numerous botanical varieties of paddy and the variations in the characteristics brought about by local soil and climatic conditions have resulted in a large number of localised district-types of paddy known or designated by different trade names. The names of the commercial varieties of paddy in the district are Kalma, Dudkalma, Jhingasal, Sitala, Latala, Sadamota, Nagra and Bhasamanik. Bulk of the paddy cultivation, say, about 60% is constituted of Kalma variety. These varieties have further been classified in 4 district-classes : Superfine, Fine, Medium and Coarse depending upon the boldness of the kernal. The coarse type is usually consumed by the working class. Generally, Sitala comes under "Superfine", Kalma and Bhasamanik under "Fine", Dudhkalma and Autumn Kalma under "Medium" and Latala and Sadamota under "Coarse" variety.

2.3. Paddy is usually brought to the assembling markets and is heaped up in front of the Aratdar's shop or "Gaddi." The mode of packing is gunny bag or in bulk. Paddy or rice is put on sale in the markets by the producers, village merchants, Fariahs, Aratdars, Beparis, Rice Mill's agent etc. With the introduction of Control measures (1. West Bengal Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1964, 2. West Bengal Essential Commodities (Restrictions on movement) Control Order, 1965 over movement of paddy and rice by the Govt.,) the normal trade channels have ceased to function in the district as elsewhere since the date of the Orders. The village growers or merchants instead of selling their produce, as they used to do previously, to the Aratdars or to the local mills, now deliver it to the Procurement and Supply Branch of the Food Department of the Govt. of West Bengal under statutory obligation or to the authorised agencies including Food Corporation of India which has come to the field under the W B. Food Grain Control (levy) Order, 1966 (subsequently amended). Thus the market functionaries like Beparis, Aratdars and Brokers and the mills as the case may be are now simply the agents through whom rice or paddy is being procured by the Procurement and Supply Branch. For this particular commodity market classification like Primary,* Secondary and

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- * 1. **Primary Market :** It is the first stage in the chain of marketing operations where the grower disposes off his produce, may be, to the middlemen, agents or beparis of various descriptions.
 - 2. **Secondary Market :** It is the second stage in the chain of marketing operations. It may take two forms (a) secondary assembling market where the intermediaries assemble the commodities from the individual growers all over the country and (b) Secondary distributory market whence the assembled articles are channelised to the retailers, millers, processing industries and to the exporters. The deal at this stage is done in bulk and is known as wholesaling.
 - 3. **Terminal Market :** Final or terminal market where at one stage some degree of wholeselling may take place. The main operation at this stage is by the retailers catering to the individual customers.
- The above is only a broad classification of market according to the character of the deal.

DISTRICT MAP - Agricultural Marketing -



Environ Biol Fish

Terminal is non-existent since January, 1964—the date of the Order mentioned earlier in this Chapter.

2.4. Prior to the introduction of control measures, about 70% of paddy used to come to the mills through various agencies mentioned above. Growers generally do not take their produce direct to the mills. The mill-suppliers, financed by the mills, used to procure paddy on behalf of the mills. About 10% of the mills' intake used to be assembled through this agency. The Co-operative Marketing Societies had practically no share in this sphere. Paddy is not generally exported outside the district. On the otherhand, the district receives considerable quantity of paddy from neighbouring districts for milling. Previously (before control) the entire stock of rice after milling used to pass from mills, through brokers, to the markets outside the district or to the internal markets of the district. The brokers, at the first instance used to arrange the assembling by the Aratdars (Stockists) who in their turn finally distributed it to the small wholeseller for further movement to the consumers through the retailers. The peak period of arrival of paddy is from January to March when 60% of the marketable surplus are generally assembled. As it is a surplus district, rice used to be exported to Murshidabad, Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly, Nadia and 24-Parganas.

2.5. Prices of paddy or rice in normal markets are fixed by open offer or by private agreement. In the system of open offer or private agreement, the buyers may contact the sellers' agents at any time or the 'dalals' who usually bring samples for inspection.

2.6. Jute is the second important cash crop of the district and it covers 1.44% of the total cropped area. About 31 000 acres produced 79,100 bales of Jute in 1966 67 (see Appendix I). The movement of jute from the villages to the manufacturing mills takes place generally in three stages. In the first stage i.e., in the village itself, about 60% of the marketable surplus is disposed off by the growers in a loose and unassorted stock at their own doors while about 37% is sold by them in the primary 'markets' or hats. The growers retain a very small quantity for domestic consumption. The second stage is from the rural areas or hats to the secondary markets i.e., to the Aratdars and Katcha bailing centres. Only a very small percentage of the big growers whose holdings are located in close proximity to the market, bring their stock of the fibre for sale in the markets. The third i.e., tertiary stage is from the secondary markets of katcha bailing centre to the wholesale jute markets in Calcutta or to the mills. Very negligible portion from this stock is carried over to the next season. The arrival of jute in the markets is summarized below.

Table—30

I. At the Primary stage.	
From Villages	.....60%
From Hats & primary markets	..... 37%
Passed on to Secondary market	.....97%
	(3% retained for domestic purpose).
II. Arrival at the Secondary market.	
(a) Through growers	... 10%
(b) Through fariahhs	... 33%
(c) Through katcha balers and aratdars and their agents	... 57%
Passed on to terminal market	... 100%

2. 7. Potato is the third important commercial crop of Burdwan and it is the second largest potato growing district of West Bengal having 34,600 acres of land i.e. 1.45% of the total cropped area under potato. The total production of the district was 14,42,00 metric tonnes as estimated in 1966-67 (see Appendix I). It is the growers who play an important role in assembling potato. An estimate shows that about 70% of the market arrivals is assembled by the growers themselves and about 30% is handled by middlemen. The growers sell their stock to the stockists or to the wholesalers. The latter distribute, in turn, their stock to retailers for retail distribution. There are Aratdars in the assembling markets. These aratdars maintain godowns and hold the stock on behalf of the growers for sale on commission. This agency undertakes exports of potatoes outside the district. In the primary markets there are traders who operate as middlemen between the growers and the wholesalers. There has been a marked improvement in the marketing of potatoes with the establishment of a large number of cold storages in the district. Growth of Cold Storages in the district may be said to have encouraged potato cultivation in recent years. The names of some assembling markets in the district are arranged below in order of importance on the basis of their average annual assembling.

Table-- 31

Annual assembling (Trade estimate) in quintal.

Name of Markets	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1. Memari	1,00,000	1,25,000	1,84,400
2. Asansol	1,25,000	1,20,000	1,15,000
3. Burdwan	40,000	50,000	60,000
4. Kalna	20,000	25,000	20,000
5. Guskara	8,000	8,500	9,500
6. Jamalpur	5,000	5,000	5,300
7. Katwa	5,000	5,300	6,200

2. 8. Potato is carried in bags or in baskets after assortment is made according to size, quality and variety of the crop. Deshi, Rangoon and Nainital (Simla seed) varieties are grown in the district. The Rangoon variety commonly known as Deshi Nainital is greatly favoured by the producers because of its high yielding capacity and in recent year production of this type has considerably increased. This variety, for its size and appearance, is also preferred by the consumers.

2. 9. As in the case of other agricultural products, the price of potato depends on a number of factors, namely, its variety, size, supply, the extent of demand in the market as well as the production position elsewhere. The possibility of cold storing has also become a deciding factor in influencing the potato price in recent years.

2. 10. Market Functionaries: Market functionaries, otherwise known as middlemen like Fariahs, village merchants, Beparies, Aratdars, wholesalers, Mill agents, Dalals etc., play a very important role in effecting movement of the farm products from the farm to the ultimate consumers in the district and outside. Though sometime they stand in the way of securing fair price for the growers, their services cannot be dispensed with at present as some of these

agencies contribute really useful marketing service. In brief, their functions are noted below :—

Fariahs :—Fariahs act on behalf of village merchants usually in lieu of commission, collect the produce in small lots from the growers' doors and concentrate at the premises of the village merchants. They also act on behalf of the Beparis and the wholesalers.

Beparis :—Beparis get supply from Fariahs and have link with the merchants or aratdars at the secondary markets or consuming centres. When they work in favour of the mills they get commission from the mills and very often are termed as agents of the mills.

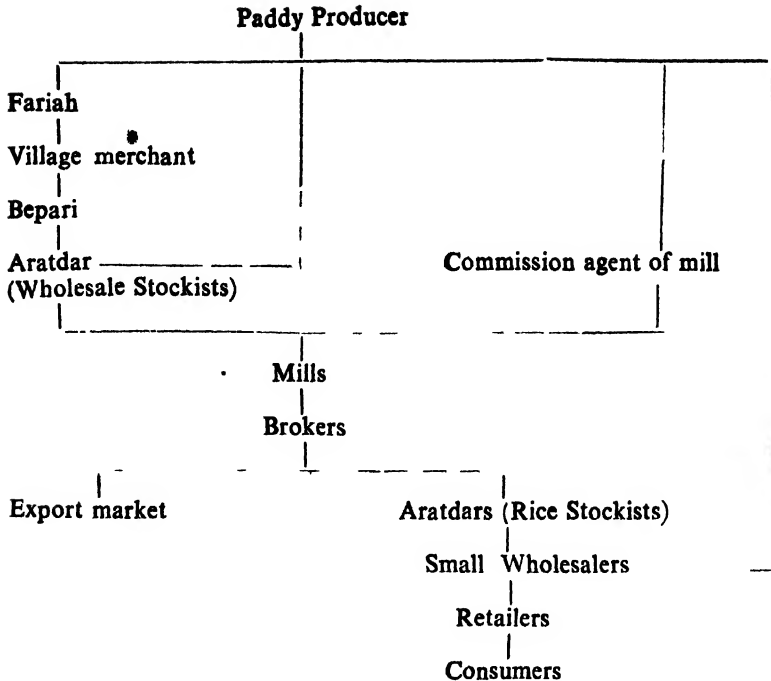
Aratdars :—The function of Aratdars is the same as that of the "Pucca Adatiyas". They supply paddy to the mills for milling into rice. They also supply paddy for conversion into "Chira". They stock rice after receiving the same from mills through "Dalals". They also act as importer of paddy from outside and as exporter of rice to other districts. These aratdars really work as the pivot in the sphere of marketing of rice and paddy in particular.

Dalals :—Contriving 'contact' between the various types of buyers and the mills for disposal of rice from the mills is the function of the Dalals. They carry samples with them for display to the respective buyers. These intermediaries never stock any commodity nor handle it either for export or for import. They only bring traders from different places in contact with the mills. Their function is mainly confined to the disposal of commodities by establishing contact between the parties. They are actually go betweens.

Wholesalers :—This group of functionaries form the connecting link between the middlemen or in rare cases, big growers and retailers. They procure commodities from aratdars, manufacturers etc. and make them ready for final consumption through the processing industries or the retailers. Their functions, if properly done, may bring equilibrium in the market and help in keeping price steady.

2. 11. It may be interesting to note that though co-operative marketing societies occupy very insignificant position compared with other market functionaries, they still act as benevolent middlemen. Such societies offer fair price for the products of the member as well as non-member growers and also help them in disposing their goods in better markets. Their main function is, however, to make available finance to the members on pledge of their goods after harvest. This often offers a check against distress sale.

2. 12. As the district is an important paddy growing one and paddy being the chief commercial crop here, the functions of the market functionaries are chiefly associated with the movement and disposal of that crop though the pattern is common in other spheres of marketing. Diagrammatically their relation in the chain will look as in the next page.



2. 13. Besides the functionaries noted above there are other operators in the sphere of marketing contributing some essential indirect service. These are packers, weighman, cart-owners, suppliers of materials and market information agencies.

B. Market Charges

3. It has already been discussed in the foregoing sections that the grower's price in most cases is controlled by middlemen operating in the villages. The price is also to some extent influenced by some charges leviable on the sale proceeds of the produce put on sale. These are known as market charges. In most cases these charges are payable by the sellers in kind and such deductions more often than not offer scope for mal-practices. It is, of course, not a peculiar feature of the district. This sort of malpractices are prevalent everywhere in this country. Since the markets are not regulated ones, there is no specific item of such market charges.

3. 1. In Burdwan district following types of market charges are leviable in transaction of rice, paddy, potato and jute.

(i) **Commission** : The Aratdars receive commission for services rendered and the brokers or dalals receive brokerage or *dulali* for their services. The difference between the two is that the former takes the responsibility of storing the goods prior to disposal and the latter on the other hand does not handle the goods at all. The only task of the broker is to bring the buyer and the seller together. These are payable by the sellers and in rare cases by both the sellers and the buyers. This charge usually takes the form of cash payment.

(ii) **Dhālta** :—It is a physical deduction from the seller's merchandise and is levied to make up the possible loss, in favour of the buyer, in weight, on account of impurities, drilage etc. These deductions are made even though the condition of the produce is not such as may be subjected to deductions. This deduction is made in the case of jute and paddy but not ordinarily in the case of rice and potato. It is charged @ $2\frac{1}{4}$ kg. per bag of 75 kg. in respect of paddy sold by the growers. The village merchants pay $1\frac{1}{4}$ kg. per bag of 75 kg. to aratdars who again concede 1 kg. per bag of 75 kg. to the millers. Thus through this system the ultimate victim is the grower.

(iii) **Iswarbritti** :—It is another kind of market charge realised from the sellers (growers and village merchants as the case may be) by the buyers like aratdars, wholesalers or mills. The charge is 16 paise for each transaction of Rs. 100·00. This charge is usually levied on paddy, rice and potato.

(iv) **Kayali** or Weighment Charge including loading and unloading charge is realised from the sellers @ 6 paise per bag of 75 kg. Usually this weighment is done by the paid workers of the aratdars, village merchants and wholesalers. Loyalty of these people to the sellers is not above question.

Thus the sellers of agricultural products in Burdwan are to part with about Rs. 3·00 to Rs. 4·00 for each Rs. 100·00 worth transaction.

C. Village Retention and Marketable Surplus :

The producers have to set aside a portion of their produce as seed and for other purposes, besides consumption by themselves and their dependents. This portion of the growers' total production constitute the village retention. Thus the total production minus the quantity of the produce required by the farmer as described above constitutes marketable surplus of the growers. Distinction should be carefully made between marketable surplus and the marketed surplus. The later indicates the quantity of a produce which we actually find to be transacted in the market. Such surplus in fact may be really higher than the marketable surplus. The supply put up in the market usually contains quantities that the growers are forced to part with under economic pressure. The village retention, of course, is a variable quantity as it depends on the following variable factors.

- a) Payment of hired labour in kind, if any.
- b) Practice of barter transactions, if any.
- c) Quantities used for stock feeding.
- d) Volume of consumption by the growers and their dependents.
- e) The farmers annual seed requirement, and
- f) Charities and other commitments.

Besides the above variable factors the following points also need be considered in calculating the growers' marketable surplus in a particular year.

- a) Market arrivals in a particular year.
- b) Price in the market in a particular year.
- c) Extent of wastage in a particular year.
- d) Growers' propensity to consume.
- e) Prospective effective demand.
- f) Possibility of distress sale.

The other contributing factors like size of holding, the degree of indebtedness of the growers, the qualities or types grown, the relative importance of the crop, say, rice as food in the locality (in the case of food crops only) and the comparative market values of other crops grown on the holding are to be taken into consideration in determining the surplus.

It may be noted here that the concept of marketable surplus is subject to a number of variable factors and hence any calculation of such surplus may not be absolute. The situation becomes more difficult when the commodity is both a cash and consumption crop for the growers.

The conventionally accepted position regarding village retention in the district of Burdwan is given in the following table.

Table—32

(Village retention in terms of percentage of the total production and based on data as on 1963-64)

Items	Rice	Jute	Potato
a) Seed	2.50%	0.50%	5%
b) Domestic consumption	50.00%	2.50%	30%
c) Payment & wages etc.	25.00%	1.00%	5%
d) Stock feeding	1.00%	Nil	Nil
e) Charities & others	1.50%	—	—
f) Marketable Surplus	20.00%	96.00%	60%
	100	100	100

6. 2. The position in respect of the State as a whole may be guessed from the following table in the case of rice only. The figures are for 1963-64.

Table—33

a) Family consumption—	55%	d) Barter	— 2%
b) Seed	— 4%	e) Cattle feed	— 2%
c) Wage payment	— 11%	f) Charities & others—	3%
		Marketable Surplus—	23%
			100%

In view of the changed Socio-economic situation in the rural areas, the calculation of marketable surplus which is a very debatable idea may be more scientifically estimated taking in account only the following items for retention, viz., (1) the quantities required for consumption by the farmer and his family, (2) Provision for seed and (3) Provision for wastage. These items, deducted from the total production will reflect the real marketable surplus. Other payments are now a days made in money in view of the fact that money is cheaper than grains which are more scarce and that we are now headlong in 'money economy'. According to this formula the marketable surplus of rice comes to 32.74% for Burdwan and 20.61% for the whole State in 1963-64. Details are given below :

Table—33A.

	in Tons.	in P.C.
1. Total production of rice in 1963-64	6,58,700	—
2. Cultivators' family consumption including Seed requirement : @ 6 mds. for consumption + 6.60 mds. for seed & wastage = 12.60 mds.	4,42,987	67.26
3. Marketable surplus	2,15,713	32.74

D. Price Spread :

The ultimate object of agricultural marketing is to enable the grower to get fair share of consumer's rupee paid for his produce. The distribution of consumer's rupee and its share apportioned at different stages by the market functionaries in the process of marketing operations and movement of the commodity from the producer to the consumer is indicated by price spread. The price spread is constituted of varied items of expenditure incurred till the final disposal of goods to the consumers. Thus it is also obvious that the consumer's price of a commodity finally depends on the number of stages through which it has to pass till it reaches the door of the ultimate consumers. Correctly prepared price spreads and the understanding of the implications of the items of marketing margins and costs may really help the growers in augmenting their earnings or margin by eliminating superfluous agencies or by economising the costs. Price spread can very effectively expose the weak points in the marketing system. Examples of price spreads for Rice, Potato and Jute are given in Appendix III A, B and C.

E. Storage :

6. In the district of Burdwan as in other districts of West Bengal, storage facilities, particularly for grains that are available to the cultivators, are inadequate. This is a gross defect in the marketing system and is one of the potent reasons for early disposal or distress sale of the produce during the peak period when the price-level is invariably low.

6.1. - In this district paddy and potato are commercially stored for a considerable period and the existing methods are still primitive in the countryside besides being inadequate. Scientific preservation is generally unknown to the producers or village merchants. It is also beyond their economic capacity to have modern storage facilities individually. Jute being entirely a cash crop and due to its susceptibility to fire, is disposed off readily after harvest and not retained or stored by the producers in the countryside. The produce is passed on to the merchants or the balers for disposal. On very rare occasions, however, it is retained by the big cultivators who make their own arrangements for storage in their residential premises.

6.2. As regards storage of paddy, the indigenous "Morai" or "Golas" made of split bamboos and the big receptacles of mud mixed with husk or cowdung are used by small cultivators. The size of "Morai" varies according to the cultivators' requirements for storage space. Use of husk and cowdung actually offers protection to the stored grains against humidity and pests. Generally, such accommodation varies from 50 quintals to 400 quintals. The cost of construction of an average type of "Morai" with a capacity of 150 quintals to 200 quintals is about Rs. 100.00 only and the same requires to be renovated on every alternate year by which the initial cost is reduced by 25%. The cultivators have to incur a smaller cash expenditure as they supply their own straw, bamboos and also contribute their labour for the construction of "Morai". In this method the loss in storage is generally small. In most villages in west Bengal, the number of storages of this types is unfortunately microscopically small, as very few can afford to store 400 maunds (160 quintals) of paddy. Most of the paddy or for that matter rice is sold out just after the harvest under economic pressure and the scope for individual storing does not call for construction of big storages by an individual grower. Golas constructed with corrugated iron sheets are also seen in the affluent houses. These can store larger quantities of paddy.

6.3. As regards availability of storage accomodation in the district, it may be classified into three categories viz., (1) Storage accomodation controlled by Government, (2) accomodation available with co-operative societies and (3) accomodation available under private sector.

6.4. The Food Department of the State Government own about 15 godowns at different places of the district having a total capacity of 4,08,543 mds or 15,247 tonnes. The detailed list is given in Appendix IV A. The storage capacity available with the Co-operatives is about 3,38,000 mds. or 12611.9 tonnes in 141 different centres in the district. The detailed list is given in Appendix No. IV B. The storage capacity available with the merchants and other traders is estimated to be 1,76,00,200 mds. or 6,56,839 tonnes, (See Appendix IV C). The godowns under Government sector are fully utilized for the purpose of storing wheat by Central Government as also the heavy stocks of State Government and is, in no way, of any use to the producers or the traders. The godown space available under Co-operative sector is fast increasing to meet the requirements for storing fertilisers, seeds and for other purposes. The godown space available under the private sector owned by merchants, Aratdars, Millers, Commission agents etc. are used for their own business. Over and above the godown space available as stated above, there was a branch of Central Warehousing Corporation in Burdwan town since closed down. Of the three units of Warehouse started by the State Warehousing Corporation at Nadanghat, Gushkara and Durgapur, only Durgapur unit is functioning now. The performances of such godowns is yet to show results.

6.5. Storage of potatoes offers some really difficult problems. Just after the harvest most of the farmers dispose off their stock to the village merchants or to the wholesalers. They have usually little retaining power and also do not like to take the obvious risk of loss in ordinary storage nor have they any scientific knowledge of modern system of storing a perishable commodity like potato. Of course, some 3% for seed and 30% for domestic consumption are retained by them in their houses. They adopt indigenous methods for storing potatoes in their own houses. The stock is spread on the floor of the living rooms after the floor is covered with sand. Raised platform constructed with bamboo are also used for storing of potatoes. As the Cold Storages are situated in the vicinity of the towns and important trade centres, the cultivators in the interior do not get the full benefit of the storage facilities. Even then the growth of Cold Storage in the District has come to great relief of the potato growers who used to suffer serious loss due to wastage of potatoes stored in their homes. The recent regulatory cold storage legislation enacted by the State Government may prove to be a step further towards development of agricultural marketing, specially of potatoes of the district of Burdwan along with other districts of West Bengal. But the growth of Cold Storage has obviously made it possible for the intermediaries to control the market largely in their own interest and in the interest of the merchants and aratdars. They can utilize the Cold Storage to the best of their advantages and are in a position to dictate prices according to the intensity of the demand in the market. Cold Storages as they function at present, really enable the intermediaries who constitute the majority of the depositors, to bargain with the growers at large as well as the consumers, for, the present system of Cold Storing has given them practically unfettered opportunity to hold a substantial stock and advance their own interest. Since it can not be denied that potato cultivation and Cold Storage are closely related, better and rational management of Cold Storages have become

necessary. It has already been pointed out that the State Government has already brought into being such State intervention as will be helpful for all concerned in their sphere.

"The Santi Ranjan Cold Storage" named after late Sri Santi Ranjan Mukherjee, a very popular Superintendent of Agriculture was started at Memari under the auspices of the Burdwan Central Co-operative Marketing and Production Society Ltd. Another Cold Storage under the same Society has been started in March, 1968 at Memari. At Khajurdihi, in Katwa there is another Co-operative Cold Storage. Besides the three Cold Storages in the Co-operative sector, the only other public sector Cold Storage is the Kanainatsal Cold Storage at Kanainatsal. This Cold Store keeps Government stock only. Thus of the 30 Cold Storages, 26 are in the Private Sector and their impact on the potato market is quite notable and these offer 64,155.92 qtls. of storages space. Seed potatoes are also stored in these Cold Storages from April to October every year. In 1968 the district of Burdwan was reported to have 30 Cold Storages with different storage capacities. The total storage capacity was reported to be approximately 6,90,754.52 Qtls. as on April, 1968. A list of Cold Storages with details is enumerated in Appendix V.

6.6. Cost of storage is an important factor in the marketing of agriculture produce. In the district of Burdwan, the cost of storage in general is as under :

I. Storages charges (general)

Burdwan Sadar	—	0.06 paise per md. per month.
Memari	—	0.03 -do-
Katwa	—	0.06 -do-
Kalna	—	0.06 -do-

(Brochure on the Marketing of Rice in West Bengal).

II. Storage charges for potatoes in ordinary stores.

Asansol	—	5% over selling price.
Burdwan	—	Rs. 25.00 to Rs. 30.00 for 30-40 mds. for a month.
Gushkara	—	As at Burdwan.
Jamalpur	—	Rs. 25.00 for 40 mds. for a month.
Katwa	—	Rs. 20.00 for 40 mds. for a month.

III. Cold Storage charge— Rs. 13.25 to Rs. 16.25 per quintal for the season i.e., between April & October for seed potato and Rs. 11.25 to Rs. 13.25 per quintal for table potato from March to July.

(Source : Cold Storage—a growing Industry in West Bengal, Market Research Section, Agriculture Marketing Branch).

6.7. Loss in storage normally occurs due to pest and vermin attack, weevil formation, floor-damp, natural calamities etc. Paddy is less susceptible to damage than rice in storage godown although both suffer losses in weight due to driage. Loss in storage form all causes in Burdwan district is reported to be 6 Kg. per quintal of paddy. Potatoes stored in growers' house are more susceptible to loss since temperature and humidity are usually high during the period of storage in the district of Burdwan. In Cold Storage, the rate of wastage is between 2% to 3%. In the growers' houses the rate of wastages usually varies to between 25% to 30%.

F. Malpractices, Weights and Measures :

7. Long standing malpractices like unjustifiable deduction and fraudulent use of weights and measures are gradually disappearing. Still they account for considerable loss to the growers. In towns and trade centres metric

system of measure has replaced local weights and measures and the scope of fraudulent uses has been minimised. But the practice of conversion of maund into quintal @ 40 Kgs. a maund still deprives the grower of a considerable quantity of agricultural produce. It is a redeeming feature, however, that metric system of calculation of weights and measure has been found easy and popular to the common people. Diversity of weights and measures has been largely minimised in the district with the introduction of this system.

7.1. The practice of deduction in market transactions has a sanction from custom and tradition. But in course of time the deductions have become a sort of exactions. Malpractices of this nature are more or less prevalent in all places. This district as a natural corollary, can not be free from this exactions. The growers are to part with 2 kgs. of his produce per bag of 75 kgs., as Dhalta to the village merchants who in their turn give 1½ kg. to the Aratdars and the Aratdars 1 kg. to Mills. The growers in this way are virtually deprived of the value of 1 kg. of paddy per md. The middlemen generally do not pay the fraction of commission. In the vegetable wholesale market if, at the end of weightment, there is any excess say of 1 or 2 kgs. of vegetable, the quantity is not taken into account in calculating prices.

G. Processing :

8. Paddy is widely processed into rice, chira, muri and khoi (Beaten rice, parched rice and parched paddy respectively). Mustard seed is also processed into oil. These are in fact the basic agro-industries of the entire State of West Bengal. These offer effective employment in the rural areas.

8.1. This district, it is gathered, has got 129 rice mills besides 760 paddy husking machines engaged in husking of paddy in the remotest villages. Out of these 760 paddy husking machines, 29 are functioning as full fledged rice mills. Very recently there has been a development of Chira mills and the first chira mill was started in the Burdwan town itself. The total number of chira mills in the district was reported to be 150. The list of Chira Mills though not complete is given in the Appendix—VI.

8.2. The milling of rice has come to play a significant role in catering to the economic needs of the district. Roughly 20,000 people are employed in this industry. The total milling capacity available is 2,50,000 tonnes of paddy (approximately). The processing mills get their supplies from the Aratdars and also from their commission agents. On very rare occasions the mills purchase paddy directly from the producers. The Mills generally have 8 hours working period. Efforts in the direction of organising Co-operative Rice Mills have recently met with success. A modern rice mill run by the Apex Co-operative Marketing Society at Memari has started functioning recently. Improved machineries of this rice mill include rubber sheller, drier and perboiling system. These have enabled the mill to yield 68·4% of polished rice inclusive of head rice and brokens—large, medium and small. Clean bran is estimated to be 4%, dirt and dust 1·5%, unmaturred paddy 3·5% and husk 22·6%. The total investment in this mill is reported to be about Rs. 7·5 lakhs of rupees. The capacity of the plant is about 7,000 tons. A list of the rice mills and husking machines is appended in Appendix—VII. The turn out rate is, however, not yet satisfactory.

8.3. To arrive at an accurate estimate of the cost of processing 1 quintal of paddy into rice, a study of the working of an average rice mill with special

emphasis on the annual turn over, capital investment and detailed revenue expenditure was undertaken. The details are enumerated below :

Items	Cost
A. Capital outlay	
1. Cost of land and building with pucca drying floor ...	Rs. 1,00,000·00
2. Cost of 2 shellers, 5 hullers, 2 polishers, 1 separator, 9 elevators and 3 fans ...	Rs. 40,000·00
3. Cost of miscellaneous accessories, viz., Engine, Boiler etc. ...	Rs. 55,000·00
4. Installation charges ...	Rs. 5,000·00
	<hr/>
	Rs. 2,00,000·00
B. Cost of processing.	
1. Interest on Capital investment @ 9% per annum ...	Rs. 18,000·00
2. Pay of Mistry ...	Rs. 1,440·00
3. Pay of Manager ...	Rs. 1,800·00
4. Pay of Clerical Staff ...	Rs. 8,160 00
5. Pay of Labourers ...	Rs. 30,000·00
6. Cost of recurring expenses for replacement, insurance fees etc. ...	Rs. 8,500 00
7. Cost of Electricity ...	Rs. 3,000·00
8. Cost of Fuel ...	Rs. 30,480 00
9. Cost of Diesel for running the engine and lubricants for the year ...	Rs. 6,000 00
10. Depreciation of gunny bags ...	Rs. 2,000·00
11. Annual cost on maintenance of the drying floor ...	Rs. 500·00
12. Depreciation of Capital ...	Rs. 20,000 00
13. Profit ...	Rs. 1,194 00
	<hr/>
Total expenditure for processing 62,280 qtls. of paddy comes to :	... Rs. 1,31,074·00

Hence the cost of processing per quintal of paddy comes to : Rs. 2·10 (Rs. 1,31,074·00 ÷ 62,2800 qtls.)

(Source : Survey Report compiled by Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Govt. of India).

8.4. Conversion of paddy into rice and the percentage of different products out of the same may be stated as below :—

Table—34.
In an ordinary rice mill,

(Total 56 kg. of paddy)	Quantity in kg.	Percentage
Name of the by-products, broken, fragments, refractions etc. besides rice- the principal product.		
1. Rice —	35 kg	64%
2. Broken —	2 „	4%
3. Rice Bran —	14 „	25%
4. Dryage and other invisible losses —	5 „	7%
Total—	<hr/> 56 kgs.	<hr/> 100%

8.5. Out of the final product of rice obtained after milling, the ratio of different sizes of grains of rice may be shown in the table below ;

Table—35

(Ratio of different size of rice kernel after milling).

Products and Bye-products		Quantity
a.	Full grains	80%
b.	$\frac{3}{4}$ grain	5%
c.	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain	10%
d.	Very small grains	5%
		<hr/> 100%

(Source : Survey Report compiled by the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, Govt. of India).

8.6. Paddy is converted into rice by husking either by manual labour or by power mill. Manual husking includes the simple indigenous process of husking paddy by moiler or Denkhi or with the help of power driven husking machine. The former is hand pounding and the latter is machine milling. Paddy is parboiled before husking. Parboiling means steeping the grains in boiled water and drying the same with heat including sun shine. This process toughens the rice kernel to make it hard enough to withstand the process of pounding or machine milling or polishing. As a result of this process the husk becomes easily removable. Parboiled paddy which in effect means treated paddy. Such paddy yields a quarter more out-turn than those not so treated. The cost of parboiling may vary between 37 to 50 paise per md. The Report on the Marketing of Rice in India—1955 says that in hand pounding method, the out turn is 3:2 and it is 1 md. 26 seers in the machine milling method. The same source also points out that the average paddy grain consists of 23 to 25 p.c. husk, 1 to 2 p.c. cuticle and germ and 74 to 67 p.c. kernel. As such perfectly clean paddy is likely to yield 74 p.c. of saleable product. Since rarely any paddy is as ideally clean as expected, the actual saleable out turn seldom comes to 74 p.c. As has already been noted, hand pounding process yields 2 to 3 p.c. more than what is received from machine milling.

Compared to the more progressive rice producing countries the performance of our old and backdated rice mills is very poor. In Japan for instance, the rate of out turn is about 75%.

8.7. From paddy, three varieties of chira are processed—such as fine, medium and coarse. For fine variety, paddy is soaked for 8 hours, for medium variety 12 hours and for coarse variety 16 hours. It is then removed out of water and fried on a pan for 2 to 3 minutes and then put to huller for pressing. In the huller it remains for 2 to 3 minutes and then it is removed for sieving in a machine operated by power. 56 kgs. of paddy produces 32 kgs. of fine chira and 14 kgs. of husk and the rest is lost in driage etc. The unit, having two electrically driven motors of $7\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. and 10 H.P. respectively, fitted with 4 hullers, if worked for eight hours, can produce 14 mds. of chira.

8.8. Economics of processing of chira : In 1950, the cost 56 kgs. of paddy including the cost of transport to the mill was Rs. 23.00 and 32 kgs. of fine chira produced out of the aforesaid paddy sold at Rs. 28.50 and 14 kgs. of husk at 0.50 P. Thus the total sale proceeds was Rs. 29.00 and the total cost including processing cost (Rs. 4.50) was Rs. 27.50. Hence the net profit was Rs. 1.50

per bag of paddy containing 56 kgs. Bulk of the production of chira is of fine variety.

8.9. Besides rice and chira, oil is also processed in the district. There are altogether 38 oil mills. A sub-division-wise list of oil mills is given in Appendix-VIII.

H. Grading and Standardisation

9. In the present system of commercial production and handling of farm crops, sale by inspection of goods is out of tune unless the quality differences are reflected in prices. Grading helps to differentiate among various qualities of one and the same agricultural produce and thereby to provide a yard-stick to measure these differences. The buyers and the sellers can transact business on a dependable basis through descriptions of goods. Uptill now no scientific grading or standardisation has been introduced either in respect of paddy or potato, the two local important cash crops. Provisions, of course, have been made for jute grading which will be discussed later on. Rice and paddy are generally classified as fine, medium and coarse besides certain local names for differentiation. Sitala variety produced in the district is classified as fine, Dudkalma and Jhingasal as medium and Nagra as coarse. These three standards of paddy or rice serve the basic standards for the usual gradation of this cereal. In respect of potatoes, the indigenous methods of classification according to size are in vogue. In general potatoes in the primary and retail stages are sold according to size, variety and quality. As is obvious, the grade distinctions are always reflected by the price differences.

9.1. As an aid to orderly marketing the need was felt for introducing standardisation and grading of agricultural commodities in the Indian marketing system. Therefore, in 1937, the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act came into force giving statutory power to the Government of India to prescribe grade and standards for various agricultural commodities. Some progress in this direction has been made in the district in the field of *atta* and egg grading according to the specifications prescribed under the provisions of the aforesaid Act. One Egg Grading Station is operating in the district under the charge of a Grader Recorder assisted by five egg testers who are engaged in testing, grading and marking the eggs grade-wise on behalf of the packers who are duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Government of India under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1937. There are three *Atta* Grading Stations in the district. The authorised packers of graded *atta* are :

Name of Packers	Date of Certificates of Authorisation
1. M/s. Agarwala & Co., Borehat, Burdwan.	July, 1959.
2. M/s. Ganesh Flour Mill., Nuruddin Road, Asansol.	July, 1959.
3. M/s. New Janata Flour Mills, Raniganj.	March, 1964.

Table below will indicate the total number of eggs graded and quantity of *atta* graded upto 1965.

TABLE—36

Kinds of eggs graded.	Years			
	1962	1963	1964	1965*
Hen Eggs	12,77,700	12,39,700	8,77,950	7,33,380
Duck Eggs	13,09,500	12,23,100	8,12,400	7,72,035

Quantity of Atta graded.	Years			
	1962	1963	1964	1965
1. M/s. Agarwalla & Co.	1424.72 Kg.	2493.11 Kg.	2041.87 Kg.	Nil
2. M/s. Ganesh flour Mill.	4046.09 „	3342.86 „	2501.82 „	Nil
3. M/s. New Jana- ta Flour Mills.	Nil	Nil	1167.73 „	Nil

9.2. In the field of Mustard Oil grading, five Mustard Oil Mills in Raniganj and 3 in Gushkara have applied for certificate of authorisation to grade Mustard Oil under 'Agmark'.

9.3. The consumers' demand for graded products is gradually increasing but due to difficulties of availability of wheat and fixation of price of mustard oil by the Govt., the progress in this sector has not been encouraging.

9.4. A new scheme known as "Entertainment of Trained Graders" is operating under the Third Five Year Plan in this district, at Katwa. The object of the scheme is to introduce grading system in regulated markets. Since the market regulation bill is yet to be introduced in the State, it is proposed to introduce grading and standardisation of agricultural commodities in wholesale as well as in primary transactions. This is to enable the growers to achieve better price for their produce. During the year 1964 and 1965 the staff under the scheme has done commercial grading of the following commodities. The scheme is more instructive in nature.

TABLE—37

Commodities	1964		1965	
	Quantity	Value in Rupees	Quantity	Value in Rupees
	Qntl.-Kg.		Qntl.-Kg.	
Jute	630—11	62,631.31	3281—43	4,28,064.33
Pulses	129—50	9,823.50	2126—08	1,62,088.31
Potatoes	74—00	2,913.75	2664—99	1,14,730.48

9.5. One Mobile Jute Grading Unit for Howrah-Hooghly-Burdwan is also operating since 1960. The object of the scheme is to educate the ignorant jute growers in grading jute according to the standard specification approved by the Indian Jute Mills Association and the East India Jute & Hessian Exchange Ltd. This would help them to obtain price according to standard of specification for which price is actually quoted. So far 30 villages have been covered under the scheme. The State Agricultural Farms have also been benefited by the scheme as they also obtained the services of this Mobile Grading Staff.

* In the wake of the introduction of statutory rationing, the milling of *atta* for this purpose was discontinued since 1965.

I. Co-operative Marketing

System of the Co-operatives.

10. In principal, two tier system of co-operatives have been functioning in the district. The primary societies are at thana or village level and the thana level societies are attached to two zonal societies at Burdwan and Memari respectively which have been functioning as agents of the Apex Co-operative Marketing Society at the State level.

10.1. In the Package Programme area of the district there were till 1965 altogether 19 Large-Sized (Primary) Co-operative Marketing Societies which cover the entire district excepting a few police stations in Asansol Subdivision having mainly coal mines and other industrial undertakings. Out of the aforesaid 19 large-sized marketing societies, 6 are attached to the Burdwan Central Co-operative Agricultural Production and Marketing Society at Memari for getting their supplies and the rest to the Burdwan Zonal Co-operative Multipurpose and Marketing Society at Burdwan. A list of large sized societies is given in Appendix-IX. There are five Small-Sized Marketing Societies in the district which have practically no activities at present. Each of these small sized societies has a few villages as its jurisdiction and each large sized society covers a thana area. As per latest information the number of large sized societies has gone upto 23 in 1967-68.

10.2. In case of large sized societies, membership is open to 4 classes, namely (1) Societies. (2) Individuals (cultivators), (3) Traders (having no voting right) and (4) Government as State partner. They have enrolled membership upto 30th June, 1963 as under :

i) Societies (Service Coop. and credit societies)	...	495
ii) Individuals	...	6,135
iii) Traders	..	663
iv) State partnership	...	1 in each of the large sized society.

In 1967-68 the membership of the 23 L. S. Societies was : Societies 1801 and Individuals 13,734.

In respect of small sized society, membership is open to one class only i.e., "Individuals". Altogether, five small sized marketing societies enrolled till 30th June, 1963 had only 388 members and in 1967-68 it was 496. The two zonal societies with registered members have the following membership character :

i) Societies	...	287
ii) Individuals	...	2,561
iii) State partnership	...	Only Burdwan Zonal Society.

10. 3. The paid up share capital of 16 large-sized primary societies is Rs. 3,86,290-00 as on 30.6.63 of which Government shares account for Rs. 2,18,320-00. The two Zonal societies had paid up share capital of Rs. 1,68,370-00 of which shares owned by the Government account for Rs. 25,000/- only till 30th June, 1963. To augment the share capital of the societies, State participation at double rate i.e. in the proportion of 1:2 upto the limit of Rs. 25,000/- has been introduced. The share capital in 1967-68 was reported to be Rs. 30,41,000/- for 23 the L.S. Societies.

10. 4. As per provisions in the Second Five Year Plan each primary society (large-sized) has been entitled to Godown loans to the extent of Rs. 15,000/- and grant of Rs. 5,000/- for construction of a godown. The Government have also granted managerial subsidy to the extent of Rs. 3,600/-. In the Third Plan, the Government raised the limit in respect of Godown loan

and grant from Rs. 20,000/- to a maximum of Rs. 25,000/- for each Godown. Besides the above provisions, there is another scheme known as Construction of Rural Godown which was introduced by the State Government in 1959-60 and is still being continued. Under the provision of this Scheme, Primary Societies are entitled to a loan of Rs. 7,500/- and godown rent subsidy of Rs. 2,500/- for each Godown. All the Primary Societies (large sized marketing societies) have availed of the facilities offered by the Government for construction of Godown under the Second and Third Plans as mentioned above.

10. 5. There are three Cooperative Banks catering agricultural credit in the district. More than a crore of rupees has been advanced as short term loans to the cultivators. The Burdwan Central Cooperative Bank alone has advanced loan to the tune of Rs. 73,32,000/-. This will speak for the soundness of the said bank. These banks have also been advancing loans to the marketing cooperatives on the pledge of produce to the extent of 75% of the market value and an interest of 7% in addition to the godown charge, is levied. Under the cash-credit accommodation scheme of the State Bank of India, marketing finance is also made available to the marketing societies. In one case i.e. in respect of Purbasthali Thana L. S. Marketing Society, the cash-credit limit has been sanctioned for Rs. 1,00,000/- for rice and paddy marketing and Rs. 30,000/- for fertilisers. Further the Primary Societies (L.S. Marketing Societies) are also getting facilities of 120 days' Sight Draft which have been to extended to them by the Central Banks for handling fertilisers by the marketing societies.

10. 6. The small sized marketing societies have practically no activity. It is understood that to revitalise them it would be necessary to transform them into Service Cooperatives as early as possible. The activities of the Large Sized Co-operatives are mainly confined to the following functions :—

- i) Distribution of fertilisers to members and non-members.
- ii) Outright purchase of rice and paddy for sale to the members.
- iii) Distribution of sugar to members and non-members.
- iv) Advancing loans to the members against pledge of Agricultural Produce.

10. 7. Potentiality of marketing societies in the district can be judged from the above functions. Fertilisers were distributed by the private companies and dealers as well as by the co-operatives. Private dealers were however dominating in the field. But with the introduction of Package Programme, the Apex Co-operative Marketing Society was given monopoly distributorship in chemical fertilisers. Due to the existence of Government control order, Co-operative societies could not make much headway in the matter of outright purchase and sale of paddy and rice. Again in the case of distribution of sugar, Co-operative sector has done considerable business with profit. Of course, only five marketing societies have undertaken this business. All the marketing societies advance pledge-loans to their members against the produce to the extent of 75% of the value of the produce. The Co-operative Societies are experiencing considerable difficulties in handling perishable commodity like potato. In the Co-operative sector there are three cold storages, namely, two units of the Santi Ranjan Cold Storage at Memari and one at Khejurdihi. Whereas in the Private Sector there were already 27 Cold Storages till December, 1968 and one under the State management. List of Co-operative Godowns may be found in Appendix-IV B.

10. 8. The First Five Year Plan suggested some improvement of the marketing structure and advocated that the farmers' due share of the price paid by the consumers must be secured. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 55,000/-

was allotted for improvement of marketing conditions in the Community Development Project areas of the district, in Saktigar, Memari and Gushkara and the fund was placed at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture. The names of societies which obtained loans under this Programme are stated in Appendix—X.

The second Plan suggested orientation of the marketing structure and an integrated scheme of linking credit with marketing was advocated. The State also came forward and became member of co-operative societies by contributing to their share capital as has been stated.

J. Hats & Markets

11. At the beginning of this Chapter reference has already been made to important 'hats' and markets of the district. The table below shows particulars about 'A' and 'B' class markets. The basis of classification has been the average volume of transaction of the principal commodities as well as average volume of attendance. Lists of Hats and marketis are given in App. IIA, IIB & IIC.

Table—38
(List of Markets)
"A" Class Markets and Hats
(Market Directory—Published by the Agriculture Marketing Branch,
Government of West Bengal).

Name of the market	Name of Subdivision & Police Station	Principal commodities delt in	Year of starting	Days of sitting	Wholesale or Retail	Daily average attendance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Memari	Burdwan Sadar, Memari.	Paddy, Pulses, Potato, Vegetable. Jute & Onion.	1906	Daily	Wholesale and Retail	650
2. Raniganj	Asansol, Ranigange	Spices, Pulses, Potato, Rice, Vegetables, Fish, Meat, Egg.	1806	Daily	Wholesale and Retail	5000 to 6000
3. Asansol Munshi-Bazar.	Asansol, Asansol P.S.	Rice, Paddy, Spices, Vegetables, Potato, Pulses. Fish. Meat, Eggs, Fruits.	1900	Daily	Wholesale and Retail	8000 to 12000
4. Nadan-ghat.	Kalna Purbasthali	Paddy, Rice, Spices, Vegetable, Potato, Pulses, Gur, & Fish.	1850	Sunday and Wednesday	Wholesale and Retail	1500 to 2000
5. Kalna	Kalna, Kalna P.S.	Paddy, Rice, Spices, Vegetable, Potato, Jute, Paddy-straw.	1850	Daily	Wholesale and Retail	1000 to 1500
6. Katwa	Katwa, Katwa P.S.	Jute, Rice, Pulses, Paddy Straw, Cane Gur.	1896	Daily except Sunday.	Wholesale and Retail	700
7. Burdwan Barabazar	Burdwan Sadar, Burdwan P.S.	Rice, Pulses, Vegetables, Fish, Gur, Oilcakes.	1820	Daily	Wholesale and Retail	6000

"B" Class Markets

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Rani-gange Market	Burdwan Sadar Burdwan P.S.	Potato, Rice, Vegetables, Fish.	1922	Daily	Wholesale cum retail	1000
2. Dulal-bazar-hat.	-do-	Potato, Vegetables, Onion, Pulses, Rice, Mustard Oil, Water Melon.	1920	Monday & Friday	-do-	250 to 700
3. Barakar market and hat.	Anansol, Barakar	Mustard Oilcake, Spices, Pulses, Mustard Oil, Gur, Potato, Gram, Onion, Vegetables, Meat, Fish, Eggs, Rice and Paddy.	1920	Daily Bazar Hat : Wednesday and Saturday	-do-	—
4. Nianat-pur Market.	Asansol, Asansol P.S.	Rice, Spices, Gur, Mustard Oil, Mustard Oilcakes, Pulses, Potato, Vegetables, Fish, Meat, Egg, Gram.	1890	Daily	Wholesale cum retail	1000 to 1500
5. Jamaria Bazar Hat.	Asansol, Jamariah.	Vegetables, Rice, Onion, Mustard Oil, Mustard Oilcakes, Gur, Pulses, Spices, Gram, Potato, Fish, Meat and Eggs.	1920	Hat-Sunday and Thursday	-do-	3000 to 6000
6. Panagarh Bazar.	Asansol, Kanksa.	Paddy, Gur, Mustard Oilcake, Rice, Potato, Onion, Spices, Pulses, Gram, Vegetables, Meat and Fish.	1900	Daily	-do-	500 to 600
7. Domo-honi Hat.	Asansol, Barabani.	Rice, Spices, Pulses, Sheep, Goat, Vegetables, Poultry.	1930	Wednesday and Saturday	Wholesale and Retail	1000 to 2000
8. Pachandi Hat.	Katwa, Ketugram.	Potato, Vegetables, Cows, Buffaloes, Sheep and Goat.	1754	Thursday only	Retail	6000 to 8000
9. Nibhuji Bazar.	Kalna, Kalna P.S.	Paddy, Rice, Pulses, Jute, Paddy Straw, Vegetables, Potato, Fish, Meat and Groceries.	1878	Daily	-do-	450 to 750
10. Mantesar Hat.	Kalna, Mantesar.	Gram, Vegetables, Jute, Potato, Onion, Fish.	1930	Monday & Thursday	-do-	200 to 250
11. Purbasthali.	Kalna, Purbasthali.	Rice and Vegetables.	1927	Daily	Retail	100
12. Sure Kalna daily market.	Burdwan Sadar, Jamalpur.	Potato, Vegetable, Rice, Fish, Molasses.	1925	Daily	Retail	300
13. Raniganj (New) Market.	Burdwan Sadar, Burdwan P.S.	Vegetables, Fish, Rice and Potato.	1938	Daily	Wholesale-cum-Retail	700
14. Tetultala Bazar.	Burdwan Sadar, Burdwan P.S.	Vegetables, Fish, Rice, and Potato.	1945	Daily	Retail	1000

Table—38 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15. Saktigarh Bazar.	Burdwan Sadar, Burdwan P.S.	Rice, Fish, Milk, Vegetables, Potato,	1936	Daily	Wholesale-cum-Retail	300
16. Hat-Gobindapur.	Burdwan Sadar, Burdwan P.S.	Vegetables, Fruits, Potato, Fish, Eggs.	1924	Monday and Thursday	Retail	600
17. Satgachia Bazar.	Burdwan Sadar, Memari.	Fish, Vegetables, Oil, Oilcakes, Salt, Coal, Spices, Potato.	1931	Wednesday and Saturday	-do-	350
18. Ajhapur Hat.	Burdwan Sadar Jamalpur.	Vegetables, Rice, Potato, Molasses and Fish.	1932	Thursday and Saturday	-do-	300
19. Jamalpur Hat.	Burdwan Sadar, Jamalpur.	Vegetables, Rice, Potato, Molasses and Fish.	1918	-do-	Wholesale-cum-Retail	5000
20. Schara bazar.	Burdwan Sadar, Khadghose.	Paddy, Rice, Vegetables, Fish, Milk, Potato.	1922	Daily	Wholesale-cum-Retail	1000
21. Ausgram Hat.	Burdwan Sadar, Ausgram.	Vegetables, Rice, Fish, Potato.	1923	Thursday and Sunday	Retail	200
22. Mankar Hat.	Burdwan Sadar, Galsi.	Paddy, Rice, Vegetables, Fish, Eggs.	1918	-do-	Wholesale-cum-Retail	1800
23. Galsihat.	-do-	-do-	1917	-do-	-do-	1500
24. Satidanga Cattle Market.	-do-	Cattle only	1935	Sunday	Retail	300
25. Banarhat.	Asansol, Barbani.	Rice, Pulse, Vegetables, Potato, Onion, Eggs.	1938	-do-	Retail	600
26. Ondal Market.	Asansol, Ondal.	Rice, Pulses, Spices, Vegetables, Fruits, Eggs. Meat, Gur.	1938	Daily	Retail	1000
27. Agradwip Hat.	Katwa, P.O. Katwa.	Vegetables.	1950	Monday	Retail	1000
28. Natunhat.	Katwa, Mangalkote.	Cattle, paddy, Gur, Vegetables.	1852	Monday & Friday	Wholesale-cum-Retail	800 to 1000
29. Daihat.	Katwa, Daihat.	Jute, Paddy, Potato, Vegetables, Whole-Pulses.	1901	Tuesday & Friday	Retail	1500
30. Madhabitola.	Katwa, Katwa P.S.	Vegetables.	1950	Daily	Retail	100 to 200
31. Srikhandada.	-do-	Potato, Vegetables.	1751	Thursday & Sunday	-do-	300 to 400
32. Jamalpur Cattle Market.	Kalna, Purbasthali.	Cattle, Rice, Vegetables.	—	Sunday	Wholesale and Retail	5000 to 7000
33. Burnpur Hat.	Asansol, Asansol P.S.	Rice, Pulses, Potato, Spices, Vegetables, Eggs, meat.	—	Sunday, Thursday, Wednesday, Friday.	Retail	1500

11.1. Names of the wholesalers of rice and paddy and other important agricultural commodities operating in the district may be found in the Appendix-XI.

K. Price List.

12. The seasonal variation in prices of the principal commodities of the district will be evident from the table below. For rice and paddy the rise starts from the month of June and the price systemetically goes up rising till January and February when symptoms of fall are evident. It comes to the lowest during the months of March, April and May. The price of potato registers the rise soon after May but it becomes more than double in the lean months of September to November.

TABLE 39
(Seasonal variation of prices-year 1961-62)
Source : Price Bulletin-Agriculture Marketing Branch.

Months	Rice (Per md.)	Paddy (Per md.)	Potato (Per. md.)
			1967
January	21,56	12,31	18,19
February	21,12	11,97	16,23
March	20,62	11,69	20,06
April	20,50	11,92	27,23
May	20,50	11,81	30,00
June	21,37	12,47	31,34
July	22,40	12,50	33,58
August	24,06	13,19	36,20
September	23,55	13,70	26,40
October	24,37	13,56	42,16
November	24,06	13,87	38,40
December	24,00	13,80	33,58

N. B. Free market price are given in the above table and hence the prices of rice and paddy are for 1961-62.

12.1. The Growers' price is, in most cases, dictated by the middlemen. In the secondary market, supply position usually determines the level of prices. The prices of rice and paddy are subject to well-defined seasonal changes and this is more in evidence in respect of paddy. Attributive cause is that the seller of paddy, invariably the cultivator, has to dispose off his paddy immediately after harvest. Both in respect of rice and paddy, the prices are generally low between December and May when there are larger arrivals. As the season advances, a rise in prices is registered to become the highest in the late summer and Autumn i.e., between June and August, followed by a recession thereafter. Due to the introduction of price control by the Government of West Bengal with effect from 8.1.64, the position has changed. The control prices for rice and paddy for different categories as fixed by the Government of West Bengal are given in Appendix—XII.

12.2. A comparative statement showing the average wholesale prices of the principal agricultural commodities may be seen in the Appendix—XIII.

12.3. One of the problems which our country is facing at present and will have to encounter in the future also, is that of uncertain prices of agricultural commodities. In an economy like ours where the farmer is free to produce and sell what he likes, a well thought out price policy can serve as a useful instrument for successful implementation of the country's production programme and ensure an even flow of market supplies over time and space. This presupposes the existence of a system by which market information regarding prices, arrivals, stock, despatch, market trend and sentiment, crop



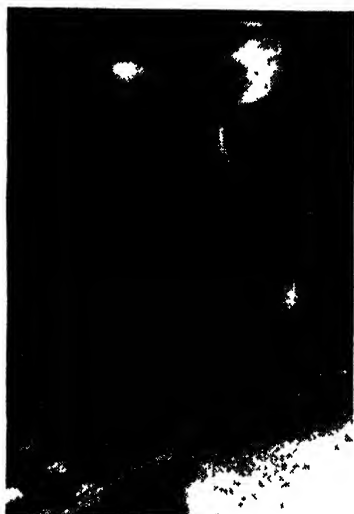
● MORAI THE INDEGENOUS
STORAGE SYSTEM.



● IN A POTATO WHOLESALE MARKET



● BULK TRANSPORT OF CBBAGE



● MUSTARD OIL GRADING
CENTRE ● BURDWAN



● A SCENE IN 'GO HAT'



● FRUIT MARKET ● BURDWAN



● EGG GRADING
(AGRI. MARKETING BRANCH)



● EGG GRADING UNDER THE AEGIES
OF THE AGRI-MARKETING BRANCH,



● SANTI RANJAN COLD STORAGE ● MEMARI.



● PACKAGE PROGRAMME—SEED DISTRIBUTION ● BURDWAN

prospect etc., are collected and disseminated through various popular medias like broadcast of bulletins and reviews, publicity through press, radio, telegram and telephone. This is known as "Market Intelligence". A really effective Market Intelligence service is useful not only to the Government in formulating a sound price policy but can be of great help to the producers also in planning their programme of production and marketing strategy.

Under the Second Five Year Plan a whole-time technical reporting agency called Market Reporters has been appointed and at present 10 important market reporting centres are functioning in the District. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics under the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture are daily posted with market information regarding the important agricultural products through telegrams from two centres e.g., Asansol and Burdwan. Weekly reports from all the ten centres are also sent to the said organisation. Various steps for dissemination of this intelligence are taken in the districts. These include display of price on notice board in the markets and also circulation of Weekly News Bulletin in local language are issued through institutions like Anchal Panchayets, Block Development Offices and others for further dissemination to the farmers. Daily and Special Weekly Radio broadcasts by the State Government's Agricultural Marketing Branch is also made through the All India Radio's rural programme for disseminating the information amongst the rural people. Besides these, monthly price bulletins are published through the Calcutta Gazette.

12 (iv) The number of price reporting centres working in the district with the names of the commodities for which prices are disseminated is stated below :—

1. Burdwan	Paddy & rice.	{ Started under the 2nd Five Year Plan- period.
2. Kalna	Paddy, rice & jute.	
3. Katwa	Paddy, rice & jute.	
4. Asansol	Rice.	
5. Raniganj	Rice.	{ Started under the 3rd Five Year Plan- period.
6. Gushkara	Paddy, rice & potato.	
7. Memari	Paddy, rice & potato.	
8. Mankar *	Paddy & rice.	
9. Bhatar *	Paddy & rice.	{ June, 1968.
10. Nadanghat	Paddy & rice.	

L. Production and marketing of Live stock and Live stock products.

13. In the agrarian set-up, live-stock plays a dominating role. Live-stock is the important source of 3 Fs (Farm manure, Fuel and Food) besides 2 Ts (Tilling & Transport) to an Indian farmer. To a village his family status and economic condition are not considered to be satisfactory if he has not a few acres of land, a pair of bullocks, one or two cows of his own and lately, of course, some poultry birds. In social relations a farmer's status even today is judged among other things by his ownership of the number of bovine heads. A farmer in our country is also a primary supplier of such animals including poultry birds to the market.

* Since November, 1967 these two centres are not functioning as full fledged market reporting centres.

13 (i). The functionaries working in these markets are (1) Paikars, (2) Owner-sellers & (3) Brokers. In the matter of assembling the animals, Paikars play an important role. Intending purchasers like cultivators, non-cultivators, individual consumers, agents of slaughter houses assemble in the 'hats' to make their purchases. Transactions are generally made on open negotiation system. Both the buyers and the sellers approach the proprietor of the 'hat' or his agent or the Izaradar of the market as the case may be, to have a receipt for the transaction on payment of certain charges which is generally borne by both the buyers and the sellers. Besides the above mode of transaction, brokers also operate in the market.

13 (ii). Poultry birds and eggs are sold in good number in almost all the 'hats' or markets of the district. Farias or small dealers move from village to village and collect poultry birds and eggs from the farmer's doorstep and assemble them in the markets or hats. Prices are fixed according to size and quality. Sale is not effected on any big commercial basis. Owners of birds and eggs are also seen in the hats or markets where both the Farias and the consumers compete.

13 (iii). The most important dairy products in the district are milk and chhana. Milk is consumed locally and a negligible portion of it is transported to Calcutta from Memari and Saktigarh areas. Chhana is the most important bye-product of milk and this is transported to Calcutta and Howrah daily, in large quantity, from Saktigarh, Rasulpur, Memari, Bagila and Debipur over the Howrah-Burdwan Main Railway line. Supply of meat is confined to the local markets.

13 (iv) The following are the Cattle markets in the district.

Table—40

Sl. No.	Name of the Market	Location	Days of sittings	Average annual assembling
1.	Mogra	Burdwan	Tuesday	6,000 Nos.
2.	Gushkara	Burdwan	Tuesday	20,000 Nos.
3.	Seharabazar	Burdwan	Friday	10,000 Nos.
4.	Doluibazar	Burdwan	Friday	8,000 Nos.
5.	Panchundi	Katwa	Thursday	19,000 Nos.
6.	Kaichar	—do—	Sunday	7,000 Nos.
7.	Jamalpur	Sadar	Sunday	53,000 Nos.
8.	Kusumgram	Kalna	Saturday	8,000 Nos.
9.	Lalganjhat	Asansol	Tuesday	12,500 Nos.
10.	Behulahat	Asansol	Tuesday	3,000 Nos.
11.	Sitalahat	Asansol	Tuesday	2,750 Nos.

13 (v) The following tables will give an idea about the cattle population of the district.

(Source : Ninth quinquennial live stock census 1961)

Table—41

Cattle

Bovine	Male	Female	Total
Cattle	4,19,390	5,54,748	1,07,413
Buffalo	70,511	19,960	90,471

TABLE—42

Sheep etc.

	Up-to one year	Over one year		Total (Approx).
Sheep	16048	Male	13667	51995
		Female	22850	
Goat	107671	Male	119226	399441
		Female	136592	
Pig	—	—	—	7531
Horse & Pony	232	Male	437	954
		Female	283	

Table—43

Poultry

Fowls (Exotic)	Hen	271454	Cock	186879	Chicken	642710
					284377	
Fowl (Deshi)		638597	Improved	4113		642710
			Cock.			
Duck	Duck	235448	Drakes	165201	Ducklings	498310
					97667	

CHAPTER VI

Trade and Transport

1. Export trade of the district is mainly constituted of paddy, rice, jute and potato. Jute is mainly exported to Calcutta while other commodities to the adjoining districts besides Calcutta. The inward trade on the other hand is constituted of pulses, wheat, potato, oilseeds, paddy and rice. Pulses and Oilseeds come from U.P., Bihar and M.P., Wheat from Calcutta, Paddy from Birbhum and rice from Calcutta and Bankura. The district may be said to be self-sufficient in respect of rice and is really surplus in rice, potato and paddy leaving a good margin for export. As a result the balance of trade is usually favourable for the district. Much of the rice imported to the district come out of paddy exported to Bankura for milling.

2. The nature of trade in different commodities on annual average in the District will be evident from the table below :

Table—44

Exports & Imports

Name of Commodities	Volume of export (Approx).	Destination
1	2	3
Rice	88638 (in tonnes)	Calcutta, 24-Parganas, Hooghly and Nadia.
Paddy	17500 (in tonnes)	Hooghly, Howrah, Nadia and 24-Parganas.
Potato	25000 (in tonnes)	Birbhum, Bihar, Nadia, Murshidabad and 24-Paraganas.
Jute	150640 (in bales)	Calcutta and Industrial areas of Howrah, Hooghly & 24-Paraganas.
Name of Commodities	Volume of import	Place of supply origin
Rice	50200 (in tonnes)	Bankura, Calcutta, Birbhum and Orissa.
Paddy	4000 (in tonnes)	Birbhum and Orissa.
Pulses	50000 (in tonnes)	U.P., M.P., Bihar, Birbhum, and Nadia.
Rape & Mustard	100000 (In tonnes)	East Punjab, M.P., Gujrat, Rajasthan and U.P.

3. The Grand Trunk Road, the main road of the district, runs parallel to the Railway lines from one extremity of the district to the other. Other metalled roads are connecting Railway Stations and Mandis or rural market places. But these have not penetrated right into the interior of the district in all cases. The village roads are in almost all cases Katcha and accessible only in fair weather as stated in the first chapter. The railway in the district have covered a distance of 351 kilometers in different sections, namely :-

- a) Howrah-Mogalsarai Section.
- b) Howrah-Burdwan Chord Section.

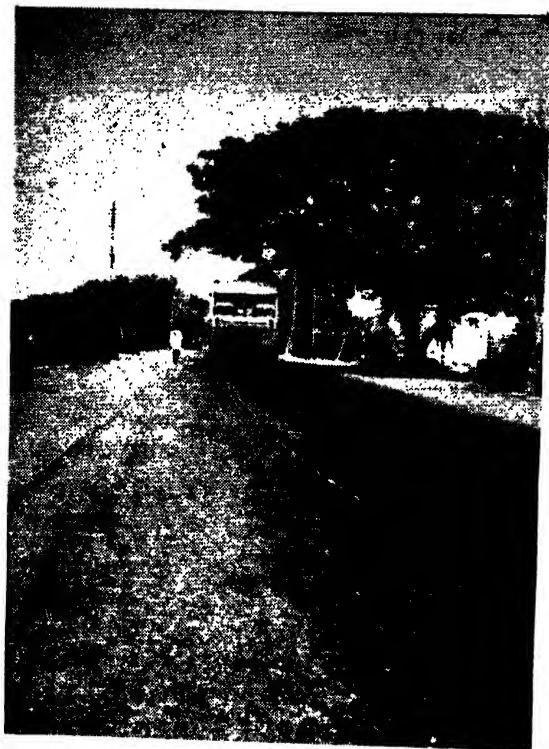
* Source—Trade estimation in a normal year.



**NADANGHAT ● AN IMPORTANT TRADING
CENTRE FOR PADDY ETC.**



STRAW MARKETING ● BULLOCK CART



● A VIEW OF G. T. ROAD NEAR RASULPUR.



● A COOPERATIVE MARKETING
CENTRE ● BURDWAN

- c) Howrah-Dhulia Ganges Section.
- d) Narrow gauges in AK & BK Railway Sections.
- e) Howrah-Sahebganj Loop Section.

The Railway's share of total freight inclusive of all commodities is 16,05093 (approx) quintals a year as in 1966-67. (Appendix-XIV)

4. In the district of Burdwan three rivers, namely, (1) the Damodar, (2) the Kharaiya and (3) the Ganges, are navigable only for a period of 3 to 4 months (i.e. July to October) in a year. River transport in Burdwan is but negligible.

5. Bullock cart and motor lorry are the principal means of transport in the district and the other modes as stated are rail and boat besides the obvious headload. In the interior, headload transport is only taken recourse to during the rainy season when all other means of transport are practically paralysed in the countryside. Another device known is carrying by "Bunk" which consists of two baskets suspended on either side of a bamboo pole. This mode replaces headload in some parts of the district as carrying load on head is looked down upon by the Bengali labourers. By this method a man can carry a load to the extent of 50 kgs. Generally 30% of the farmers are reported to possess bullock carts of their own. This is the only wheeled transport which can pass through the muddy roads of the "Rarh"—the district as popularly known, meaning its peculiar clayey soil. In fact this is the only all-season mode of transport in our country, which is too well known. A cart can carry 6 quintals of commodities in all seasons. Another mode of transport is by motor lorry. A motor lorry can carry 120 quintals of goods. If the road condition remains good, this is perhaps the speedier means of transport. Due to the difficulties in the availability of wagons in time and other bottlenecks attached to it, transport by truck has become a potential competitor of the traditional mode of long distance transport i.e., the railway. Gunny bags are the most used packing media if the transport is made by cart, railway truck or boat. It has already been stated in the previous paragraph, about the limitation of navigation in the district. The Damodar serves the district for a distance of 45 miles, the Khariaya covers 50 miles and the river Ganges a distance of 60 miles. Most of the important markets are connected by rail or by pucca roads. The rivers being less navigable, practically no important market was established on them excepting in Kalna where from jute is exported. The difficulty of transport from the rural areas have largely been removed under different development plans and programmes in the post Independence years.

6. The means of transport as well as their cost are important factors in building up the price structure of a particular commodity. In the district of Burdwan the rates for the usual means of transport are as follows, of course, subject to occasional change.

(i) Headload	37 paise per 37½ kg. per mile.
(ii) Cart	25 " " "
(iii) Lorry	03 " " "

6.1. In case of boat transport the cost varies according to the volume and distance as given below :—

From Kalna to Kanchrapara	... 90 Paise per quintal.
From Nadanghat to Calcutta	... 62 " "
From Burdwan to Arambag	... 62 " "

The rates are inclusive of loading and unloading charges.

6.2. Rail is still the cheapest mode of transport for goods for longer distance. This facility has been enjoyed by the traders and businessmen since a long time. Preference to this cheap mode of transport is influenced by the following factors :

- (a) It provides storage accommodation for goods at all important rail heads.
- (b) It covers all the risk of goods while in transit.
- (c) It is possible to despatch large consignments at a time.
- (d) The Railway receipt can be used as a negotiable instrument for securing credit or for disposing of the commodity in transit.

Rates of transport by rail is Rs. 1.08 paise for 40 kilometre distance for 40 kgs. But, though rates are high, truck transport appears to be cheaper than transport by rail if the loading and unloading costs and other bottlenecks at different stages involved in rail transport are taken into account. It cannot be denied, however, that as railway cannot render speedier service, the trade obviously depends much more on trucks, specially in the case of perishable commodities. Truck eliminates wasteful transshipments. Time factor in transport, as stated, exerts a great impact on stabilisation of price. Of course this is no peculiarity for this district alone. All other districts present the same story. Light railways had once rendered great service in the matter of movement of goods in Burdwan district but with the development of roads during the different plan periods, truck transport has posed to be a serious competitor of the old light railways. Traders' preference for truck transport may also be attributed to the fact that this mode also enables them to evade various restrictive regulation on movement of goods.

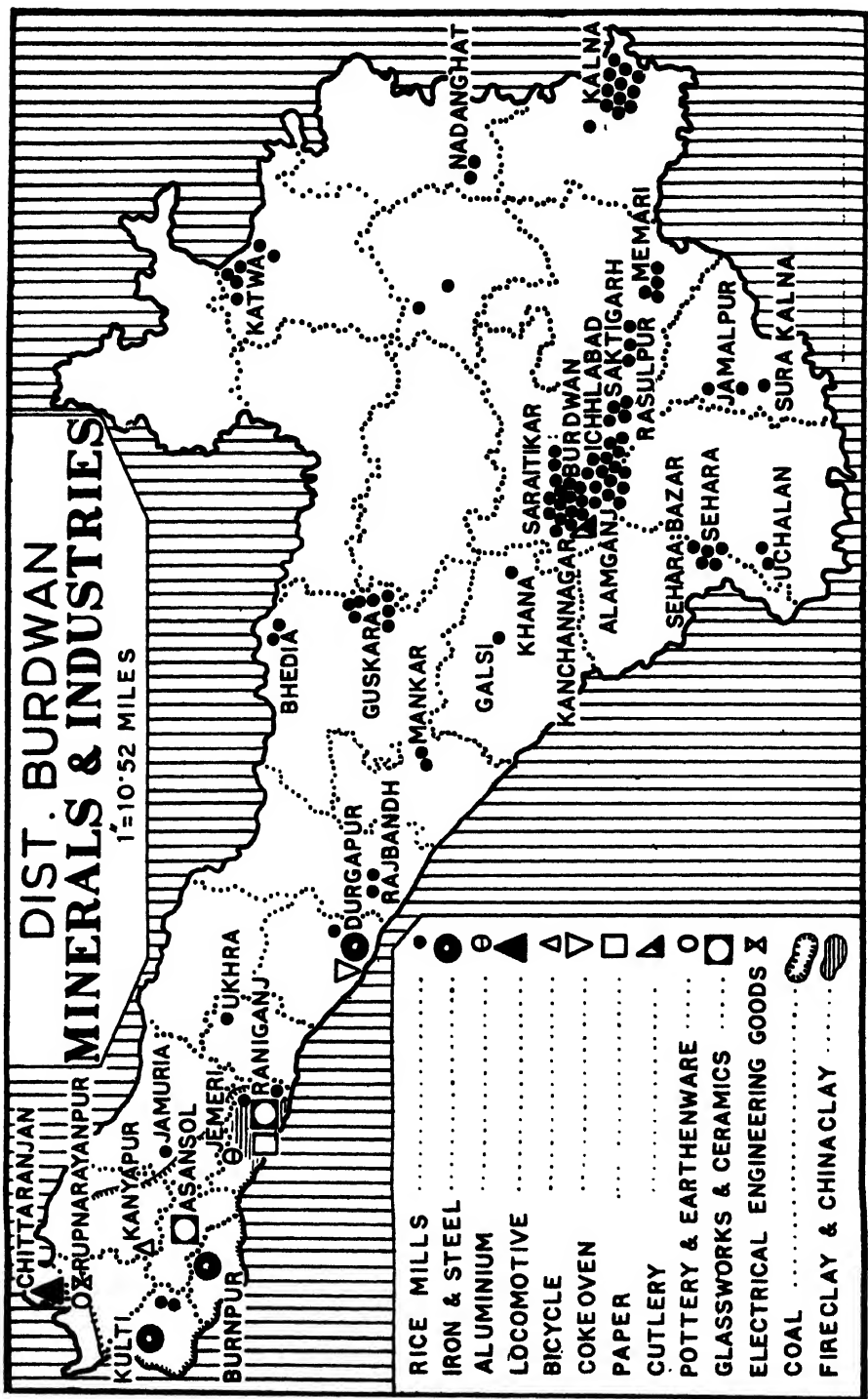
Trade in agricultural commodities in the District, follows the usual pattern as in other districts of the State. Bulk handling is done in gunny bags and for inter-district movement baskets of various shapes and sizes are in vogue. Since the District mainly trades in paddy, rice, jute and potato problems involving packing is rather unimportant.



● **TRUCK TRANSPORT**
POPULAR IN RURAL TRANSPORT



● **WHOLESALE VEGETABLE MARKET**



CHAPTER—VII

Miscellaneous—Industries, Fairs & Melas.

A. INDUSTRIES

1. Industrial progress of Burdwan richly deserves our attention as the district has come to occupy a unique position in the field of industry compared with the other districts of West Bengal. Among the sub-divisions, Asansol has taken the lead due to the discovery of coal mines in the early part of the last century. The name of Mr. Hartley is associated with this discovery. Throughout the sub-division, concerted efforts of the Central and State Governments and of the private investors, have spread rapidly accelerating the pace of industrialisation. In order of magnitude, Durgapur, though of recent growth, comes next. Implementation of Durgapur Project which is an industrial complex, serves as index of industrial progress of the district. New industrial ventures like Heavy Engineering goods, Fertilisers, Glass & Coal based chemicals are now making dominant impact on the industrial scene of the State. Durgapur prophetically described as the 'Rhur' of India by Dr. B. C. Roy, was once a dense forest, is now vibrating with industrial activities. From social and economic points of view, it has a far reaching bearing. The population of these two areas has since been increasing with big gallops in conformity with the prospect of increasing employment potential.

2. The number of working factories in the district is 225. Of the big industries, coal occupies a foremost position. Upto 1873 the industry was confined to Raniganj area only. With the discovery of larger coal substrata and extension of railways, coal industry began to be extended to other areas of Asansol also. The coal bearing area in the State is estimated at about 50 sq. miles. Approximately 1,45,000 labourers are associated with this industry.

2.1. **Iron & Steel** :—There are important Iron & Steel works at Kulti, Hirapur, Burnpur and Durgapur. The most notable is the Hindusthan Steel Limited which has a separate unit at Durgapur. The works of the Indian Iron & Steel Company is at Hirapur and Burnpur. These groups of industries have encouraged the growth of an industrial complex in the area.

2.2. **Aluminium** :—Under the J. K. Group of Industries, the Aluminium Corporation of India has been responsible for the production of a considerable quantity of aluminium at Jay Kay Nagar which is midway between Asansol and Raniganj. A township is fast growing up here with the expansion of the industry. The Annual out-turn is 1,10,000 lb. of aluminium products and 500 tons of sheet.

2.3. **Paper** :—The Bengal Paper Mill at Raniganj is one of the largest paper mills in the country. The factory gets its supply of raw materials from the following places :—Bamboo from Behar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, Sabi grass from Behar and Orissa, hemp and hemp cuttings from Benaras, rags and waste-paper from the city of Calcutta.

2.4. **Tile** :—Asansol is also a very large centre for producing tile, clay products and pottery. Messrs. Burn & Co. have a few ceramic works at Raniganj and Durgapur.

2.5. At the instance of the Government of West Bengal, Durgapur Industries Board was set up in 1955. The object is to produce the following by-products from coal, such as, tar, gas, electricity and other articles of daily necessities.

3. The cottage industries in the district also were strengthened since the 2nd Five Year Plan period with the assistance of several institutions and the Government. A survey conducted by the Directorate of Industries in the year 1960-62 reveals that number of such industries was slightly over 23,000 employing 1,17,000 persons.

3.1. Cottage and Small Scale Industrial units as well as the artisans are facing a great deal of difficulty for want of capital. The artisans of small ventures are being helped by the Cottage and Small Scale Industries Department and by other financial agencies. The Bengal State Aid to Industries Act 1931 (amended in 1956 and 1961) envisages granting of a maximum amount of loan of Rs. 1 lakh in a single case upto 75% value of hypothecated assets. According to the present amendments, a loan of Rs. 10,000 can be granted by the District Magistrate. Block Development Officers are empowered to grant loans under above B.S.A.I. Act to the artisans upto Rs. 400-00 on personal bond.

3.2. During the 2nd Plan period Rs. 95,200/- were granted as loan by the District Magistrate to 99 cases and Rs. 1,43,030/- by Block Development Officers to 908 cases. During the 3rd Plan period 84 industrial units received Rs. 2,70,750/- as loan from the District Magistrate under Bengal State Aid to Industries Act. The West Bengal Small Industries Corporation Ltd. is also an important agency for advancing loan to such industries.

A statement regarding the Small Scale Industries in the District is given in Appendix—X.

3.3. Iron & Cutlery :—Iron utensils are made locally throughout the district. Manufacture of cutlery is carried in Kanchannagar, a suburb three miles west of Burdwan town. The industry is not in a flourishing condition now. Village Blacksmiths make agricultural implements, cart wheels, plough-shares, cane crushers etc.

3.4. Brass :—Brass and bell metal industry is another important Cottage Industry of the District and is carried on in places like Dairhat and Bagnakhole in Katwa Sub-division and at Bompas in the Sadar Sub-division.

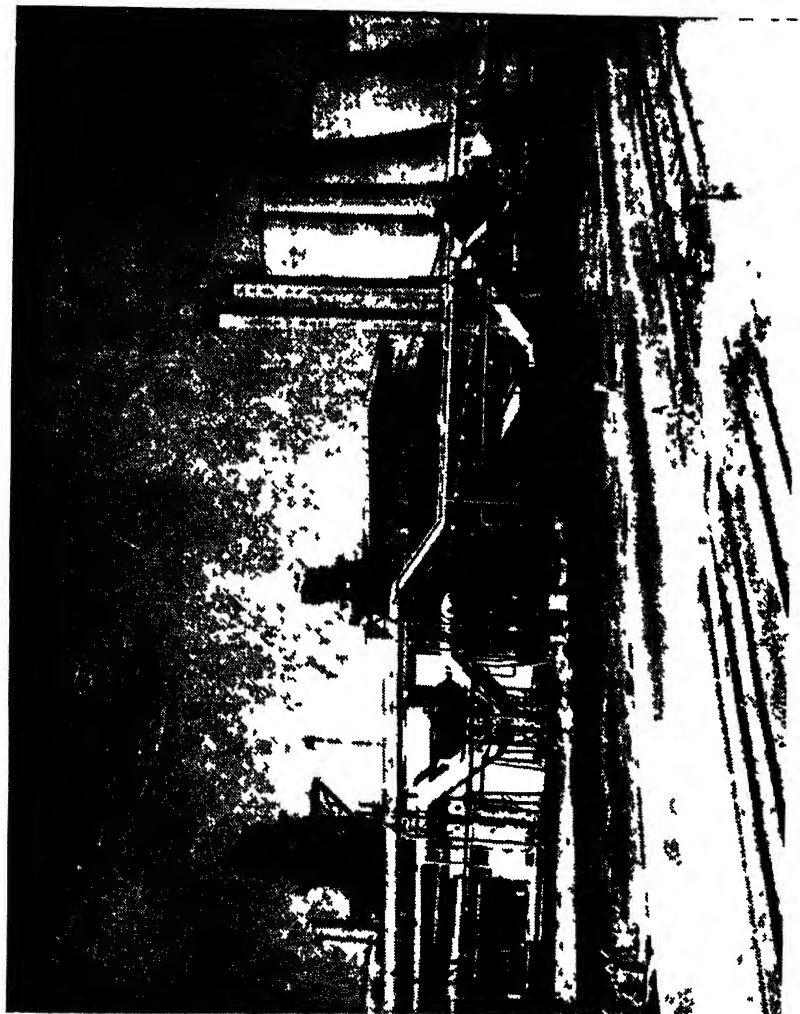
3.5. Weaving :—(a) Weaving industry still offers employment to a considerable number of the rural people. This industry had developed specially at Katwa, Kalna, Memari and Jamalpur. The number of registered looms as stood on 31st March 1964 is as follows :

(1) Hand Loom—In Co-operative Sector—4103
In Non-Co-operative Sector—11881
Total 15984

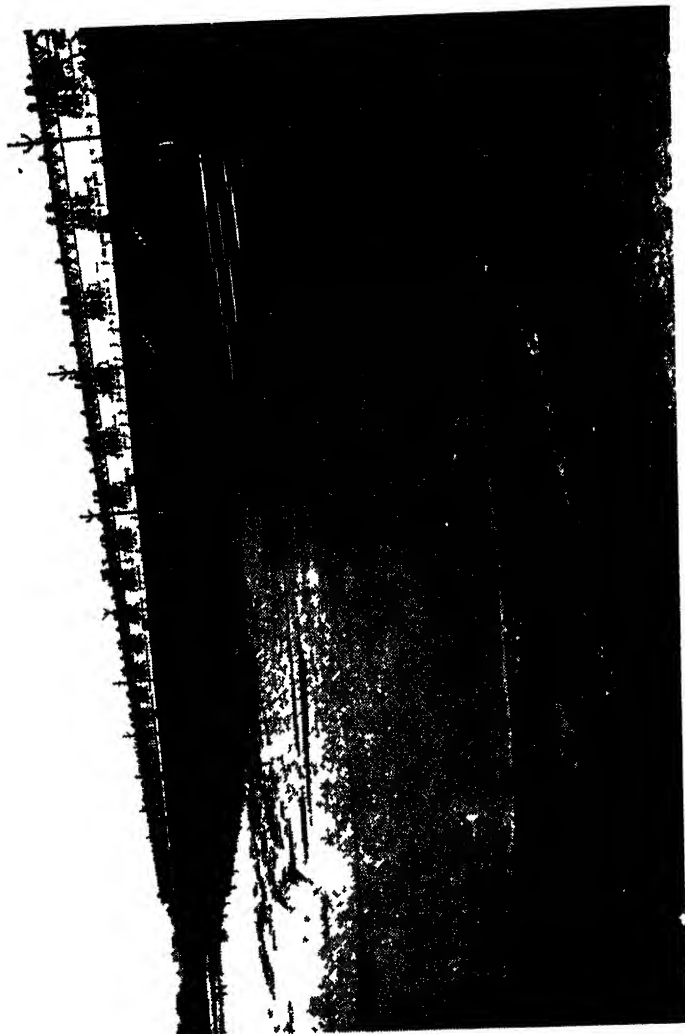
(2) Power Loom—In Co-operative Sector—96

(b) The scheme of Housing Colony for weavers at Samodragarh under the Directorate of Industries, Govt. of West Bengal, was taken up to provide houses to homeless weavers. Six units, consisting of 100 houses each are proposed to be built up. In Durgapur, during 1961-62 and 1963-64, an amount of Rs. 28,000/- was spent as Third Plan Development Expenditure for this purpose.

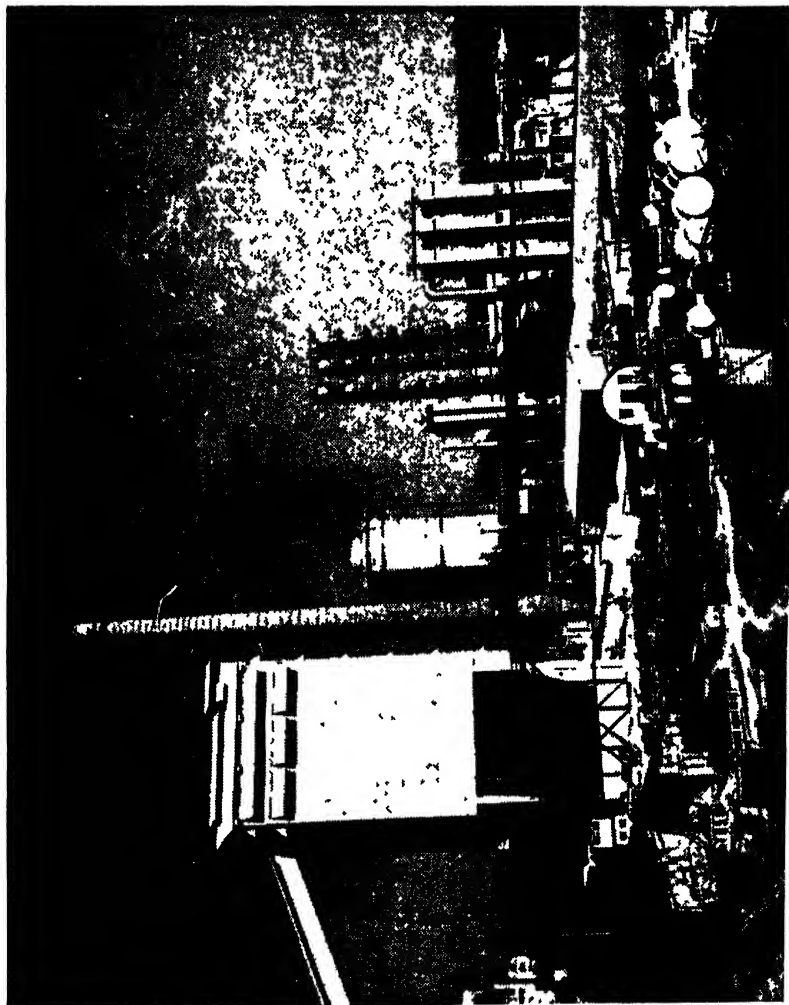
3.6. Other Industries :—Bidis are manufactured throughout the district. Approximately 4000 people are engaged in this industry. Mats are made on considerable scale in the neighbourhood of Purbasthali. Bamboo basket making is carried on generally by landless people, orphans and women generally belonging to the lower caste. Sweets like “Sitabhoge” and “Mihidana” of



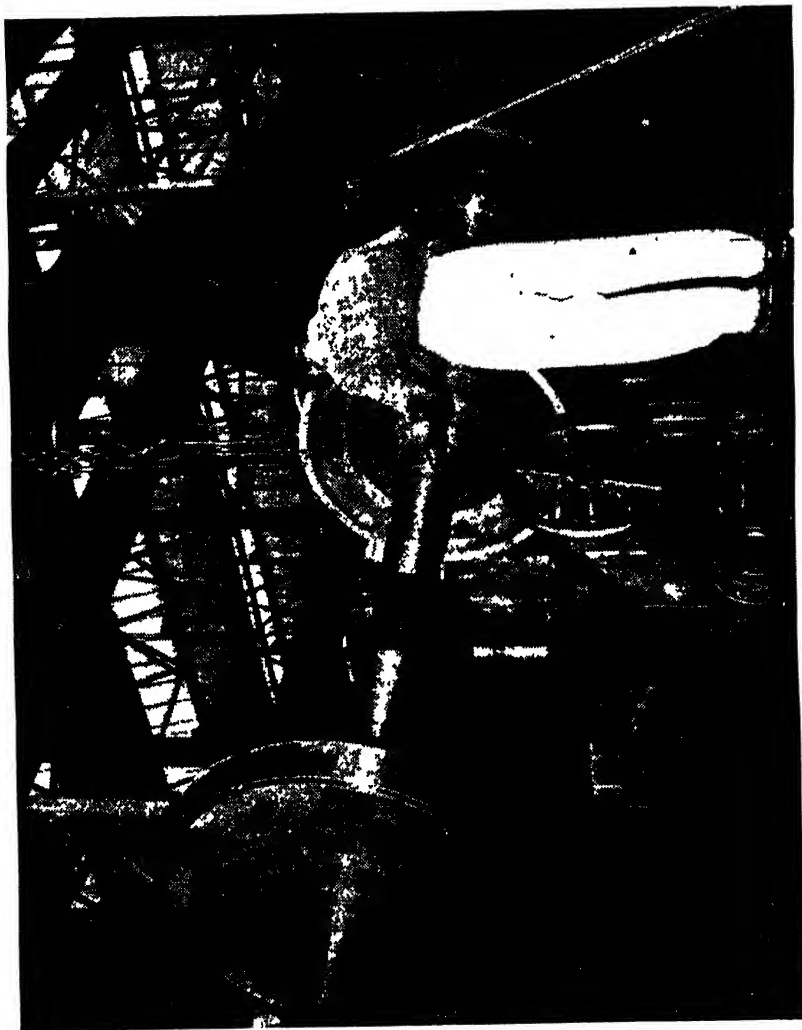
● A VIEW OF DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT.



● DURGAPUR BARRAGE
MAKES BURDWAN THE RHUR OF WEST BENGAL



● COKE OVEN PLANT—DURGAPUR.



● CHITTARANJAN WORK SHOP.



● ASANSOL COAL FIELD.



● COAL MINER



● BALARAM TEMPLE.
BARA-BALARAM VILLAGE.



● FRONT OF BURDWAN RAJ PALACE-NOW THE UNIVERSITY
OF BURDWAN.



● A PORTION OF 108 SHIVA TEMPLE AT NAWALHAT.



● KALYANESWARI.
BARAKAR.

Burdwan, "Sandesh" of Jamalpur and "Lengcha" of Saktigarh have earned great fame and popularity both in the district and outside. Carpentry as cottage industry has given employment to nearly 2500 persons. The training-cum-production centre for wood industries at Durgapur manufacture standard wooden furniture and training is also imparted in modern production technique. This centre was started by the Deptt. of Industries of the State Government with a view to educating the unemployed and displaced persons. During 1961-62 to 1963-64, 200 persons were trained and 195 got direct employment.

4. The Industrial Estate set up by the Deptt. of Industries, Government of West Bengal at Saktigarh provides facilities like land, buildings, shed, power, water etc, to the small scale units located inside the estate. Upto the 31st March of 1965, 20 sheds were constructed and 5 of them were allotted to small scale industries units and 1924 persons were provided with employment. Value of the products upto 1964 was Rs. 39,72,120/-. Expenditure incurred during 1961-62 to 1964-65 was Rs. 5.5 lakhs

5. Industrial Training Institute, Durgapur, Directorate of Industries, Government of West Bengal was set up to impart the following types of training.

Table—45

Type of Training.	No. of seats available.	Duration of training	No. of persons trained		
			1961-62	1962-63	1964
1. Black Smith	32	18 months	29	15	10
2. Welder	32	"	31	28	15
3. Carpenter	32	"	14	11	8
4. Fitter	144	"	61	19	65
5. Draftsman (Mech)	32	"	27	16	17
6. Draftsman (Civil)	32	"	20	9	13
7. Electrician	64	"	22	30	31
8. Grinder	24	"	4	20	10
9. Machinist	32	"	31	15	31
10. Moulder	32	"	31	—	28
11. Pattern Maker	32	"	14	12	6
12. Sheet Metal	32	"	28	6	6
13. Tool Maker	48	"	33	15	22
14. Turner	72	"	—	14	40
Total :			345	200	302

6. The Durgapur Projects Limited which is an undertaking of the Government of West Bengal is functioning for looking after the Special Projects of Coke Oven, Gas Grid, Tar distribution and Power Plants at Durgapur.

7. The Locomotive Works, an undertaking of Government of India, is functioning at Chittaranjan in Asansol Subdivision. This pioneer works manufacture steam and Electric Locos. It is under the control of the All India Railway Board. The production table below indicates the progress of works :

Year	Steam W.B.	W.P.	Electric D.C.	A.C.
1961-62	171	—	5	—
1962-63	163	6	14	—
1963-64	117	55	2	2
1964-65	109	44	—	27
Total :	560	105	21	29

The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works was inaugurated in 1948 and this organisation offered employment to 1156 persons as per 1965 records.

7.1. Two other undertakings of the Government of India in the District are the Hindusthan Cables Limited and the Hindusthan Steel Limited respectively. The first unit is functioning at Rupnarayanpur in Asansol subdivision. This concern manufactures cables and wires and the second unit at Durgapur produces pig iron, steel, coke and different types of chemicals.

8. The following small scale industrial units are registered with the Directorate of Industries in West Bengal up to 31.3.65.

Table—46

Name of Industry	No. of units registered upto 31.3.65.
1. Food Beverages	12
2. Textiles	10
3. Chemicals & Chemical Products	16
4. Non-Metallic Mineral Products	6
5. Basic Metal Industries	24
6. Metal Products	7
7. Machinery (Except electrical goods)	12
8. Electric Machinery & Apparatus	3
9. Others	8
Total :	98

9. Co-operative and Small Industries.

In the sphere of small industries cooperatives have played quite an impressive role. The Panchagram Kutir Silpa, the Kanchannagar Cutlery Co-op. Society, the Brass Ware Co-operative Society of Dokhra Craft at Dariapur are some of the more important cottage industries where Co-operative has made quite appreciable headway. The Dokhra Craft of Dariapur has received National Award for superior craftsmanship. It's wares have also the distinction to earn foreign exchange. The activities of Co-op. Societies are mainly confined to the weaving industry and the membership of such societies rose from 117 in the 2nd Plan period to 154 societies at the end of the 3rd Plan period.

10. The Dept. of Industries as well as the Community Development Dept. have taken up various steps for the industrial development and training in the rural areas. There are as many as ten Training-cum-Production Centres in the rural areas of Burdwan. Besides this, as many as five private industrial and technical institutes have received grant-in-aid. The idea behind all these steps is to help the rural people in particular to find out a source of subsidiary employment.

11. The Rural Industries Project at Durgapur inaugurated in 1965-66 envisages to reorient the rural life in the area by building up industrial potentials based on local agricultural and other resources.

A list of Small Industries is given in Appendix-XV.

B—FAIRS AND MELAS

1. Fairs and Melas of Burdwan district as elsewhere in West Bengal, are associated with principal religious ceremonies. Sibratri. Paus-sankranti, Gajan or Chaitisankranti, Rath, Manashajatra etc. are the common occasions with which such melas are usually associated. Of the Melas, Bairagitola Mela of Dainhat (Kalna) is perhaps the biggest one as the assemblage in the mela is reported to be 25,000 persons. Centering such melas or Fairs trade and industrial intercourse grow up besides ceremonial performance of religious nature. Industrial and agricultural products are offered for sale along with all sorts of rural products and visitors from various walks of life find special pleasure to assemble and purchase their annual requirements from the melas. Jatra, Kabigan, Circus etc. are also great sources of attraction to the visitors on such occasions. Melas are closely associated with the agrarian system of social growth. It has its social and economic importance in such rural societies and the people could afford to meet for their annual socio-economic intercourse at the melas usually before or after the harvest. The seasonality of melas clearly brings out the fact that in old days roads were not encouraging and the main economic asset of the country was the seasonal agricultural products. Here, special mention may be made of the following melas which have gained importance for different reasons.

2. Kasba Mela.

It is held in Galsi P.S. on Chaitra Sankranti day. It is associated with "Sibpuja" and "Sarpa Puja". The songs based on the story of Behula-Lakshminder are sung. It is said that originally it was the home of Chand-sadagar. The assemblage is 1500 persons. The duration of this mela is 7 days.

Sadarghat.

The Sadarghat mela held in Burdwan P.S. on the occasion of Makar Sankranti (Paus Mela). The duration is one day. The assemblage is 5000 persons. It is one of the oldest melas in Burdwan District and the famous 'Bolan' dance and songs of folk music type that one comes across here, are dedicated to the Damodar.

Ramchandrapur.

This mela is held in Ausgram P.S. The duration of this mela is 3 days. This is known as "Didithakuruner Mela". Here Lord Buddha is being worshipped in woman form. Its origin is not known. The worshiper is a cobbler. Animals and birds are sacrificed before the diety 'Didithakurun' who is believed to be the goddess of Cholera. The assemblage on mela occasion is 3000 persons.

A list of melas and fairs of the district of Burdwan containing 241 in number with small particulars for each may be found in Appendix—XVI.

Appendix—‘A’

LIST OF APPENDIX

- I A. Acreage, yield and production (1962-67).**
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- XVII. Wholesale Market Prices of Agriculture. & Animal Husbandry products.**

APPENDIX—IA.

Statement of Acreage, yield and yield rate of Agricultural commodities in Burdwan District,
During 1962-63— 1966-67. Source : Socio Agro-Economic Branch, Directorate of
Agriculture.

Name of the commodities	Area in '000 acres.					Production in '000 tons.					Yield rate per acre in mds.				
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
RICE															
Winter Rice	1053.5	993.8	1077.4	1042.6	1017.2	562.0	633.4	652.3	616.3	561.7	14.52	17.36	10.48	16.09	15.03
Autumn Rice	49.3	57.4	60.4	57.5	56.7	18.5	23.4	29.1	27.1	24.0	10.21	11.09	13.13	12.85	11.51
Summer Rice	5.7	3.9	4.0	7.2	4.1	2.7	1.9	1.8	3.5	2.3	13.00	13.00	12.50	13.03	15.10
	1108.5	1055.1	1141.8	1107.3	1078.0	583.2	658.7	683.2	646.9	588.0	12.57*	13.81*	12.04*	13.99*	13.88*
Wheat															
Potato	30.8	32.2	33.8	39.9	34.6	12.2	—	—	—	—	3.3	—	—	—	7.39
PULSES															
Rabi Pulses	50.7	57.2	55.1	53.9	48.5	7.9	8.9	10.1	11.3	6.9	4.24	4.19	4.99	5.68	3.85
Kharif Pulses	3.1	3.2	2.2	2.3	5.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.3	6.56	6.80	7.42	7.81	6.73
Gram	18.7	22.3	23.2	17.8	26.0	4.4	5.4	3.4	5.1	5.1	6.39	6.59	4.00	7.82	5.36
Tur	3.3	4.7	3.2	4.7	4.7	0.6	1.7	0.8	1.3	1.7	4.77	9.77	6.47	7.34	9.90
	75.8	87.4	83.7	78.7	84.5	13.6	16.8	14.9	18.4	15.0	5.49	6.84	5.72	7.16	6.46
Maize															
Sugarcane	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	b	b	b	b	b	0.2	6.50	6.50	6.75	6.00
	9.6	10.7	10.5	9.6	6.9	197.1	235.0	311.3	256.8	127.9	558.84	597.79	807.05	577.73	504.46
Jute															
	35.4	39.1	42.2	24.2	31.0	128.1	131.0	188.2	49.6	79.1	3.62	3.35	4.46	2.05	2.55
Mesta	10.6	8.0	7.7	4.5	—	31.8	24.0	23.1	7.0	—	8.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.55

* Average yield rate. b : below 50 tons.

APPENDIX—I B
'Yield Rate and cost of cultivation'
 (Source : Bardhaman Parichiti)
Aman (Average per acre)

Subdivision		Canal area	Non Canal area
Burdwan		25 mds. 20 srs.	16 mds. 30 srs.
Katwa		22 mds. 15 srs.	15 mds. 12 srs.
Kalna		30 mds. 15 srs.	22 mds. 20 srs.
Asansol		—	16 mds. 20 srs.
Potato			
Subdivision		Subdivision	
Burdwan	104 mds. per acre.	Kalna	140 mds. per acre.
Katwa	150 mds. per acre.	Asansol	65 mds. per acre.
Sugarcane			
Subdivision		Subdivision	
Burdwan	70 mds. of Gur per acre.	Kalna	70 mds. of Gur per acre.
Katwa	85 mds. of Gur per acre.	Asansol	60 mds. of Gur per acre.

Aman (per acre)
 (Average cost of cultivation as estimated by Common Farmer)

Items			
Seed Paddy	Rs. 3-75	Irrigation (3 times)	Rs. 18-00
Fertiliser	Rs. 15-00	Harvesting,	
Ploughing	Rs. 18-00	Threshing &	
Transplanting	Rs. 15 00	Warehousing	Rs. 24-00
Harvesting	Rs. 10-00		<u>Rs. 103 75</u>

Potato (per acre)

1. Ploughing (15 times) 30 labours @	...	
Rs. 1-75		Rs. 52-50
2. 24 Carts of farm yd. manures		
@ Rs. 2-00 per cart.	...	Rs. 48-00
3. Mustard Oilcake 12 mds.		
@ Rs. 10 00	...	Rs. 120-00
4. 15 mds. of Chemical Fertilisers		
@ Rs. 11-50	...	Rs. 172-50
		Before sowing
5. 10 mds. of seed @ Rs. 25-00	...	Rs. 250-00
6. Labour 30 @ Rs. 1-75	...	Rs. 52-50
7. Castor Cake.	...	Rs. 55 00
8. Irrigation (30 labours @ Rs. 2/-)	...	Rs. 60 00
9. Harvesting & Transport.	...	Rs. 50-00
		<u>Rs. 850-50</u>

Sugarcane (per acre)

1. Land preparation—15 labourers—@ Rs. 1-50	...	Rs. 22-50
2. Irrigation—8 labourers.	...	Rs. 13-50
3. 6 Kahan Seedlings @ Rs. 10-00	...	Rs. 60-00
4. Sowing in row—36 labours.	...	Rs. 54-00
5. Fencing.	...	Rs. 40-00
6. Earthing—(60 labourers @ Rs. 1-75)	...	Rs. 105-00
7. Irrigation (27 labour @ Rs. 2-00)	...	Rs. 54 00
8. Manuring with 18 mds. Mustard Oilcake.	...	Rs. 180-00
9. Labours 13—@ Rs. 1-75	...	Rs. 22-75
10. Leaf pruning & tying labour 72 @ Rs. 2-00.	...	Rs. 144-00
11. Irrigation—(15 labours @ Rs. 2-00).	...	Rs. 30-00
12. Harvesting & transport. for Gur making		
labour 72 @ Rs. 1-50.	...	Rs. 108-00
		<u>Rs. 837-25</u>

N.B.—It should be clearly noted here that these figures are from the private sources and their authenticity is beyond the control of the Govt.; the author of this Handbook is just quoting the figures for information of the readers.

APPENDIX—II A.

'A' CLASS MARKETS OF THE DISTRICT

Name of market.	Date of starting.	Days of sitting.	Subdivision.	Police Station.	Union Board.	Principal Agricultural commodities dealt with.	Mainly wholesale or retail.	Daily average attendance.
1. Memari.	1906	Daily	Burdwan Sadar	Memari	Memari	Paddy, Pulses, Potato, Vegetables, Jute, Onion.	Wholesale & Retail	650
2. Raniganj.	1806	"	Asansol	Raniganj	Raniganj Municipality	Spices, Pulses, Potato, Rice, Vegetables, Fish, Meat and Eggs.	-do-	5,000 to 6,000
3. Asansol Municipality.	1900	"	Asansol	Asansol	Asansol Municipality	Rice, Paddy, Spices, Vegetables, Potato, Pulses, Fish, Meat, Eggs, Fruits.	-do-	8,000 to 12,000
4. Nadanghat.	1850	Sunday & Wednesday	Kalna	Purbas-thali	Nadanghat	Paddy, Rice, Vegetables, Potato, Pulses, Spices, Gur, Fish.	-do-	1,500 to 2,000
5. Kalna.	1850	Daily	Kalna	Kalna	Kalna Municipality	Rice, Paddy, Potato, Vegetables, Spices, Jute, Paddy-straw.	-do-	1,000 to 1,500
6. Katwa.	1896	Daily except Sunday	Katwa	Katwa	Katwa Municipality	Jute, Rice, Pulses, Paddy-straw, Cane Gur.	-do-	700
7. Burdwan Barabazar.	1820	Daily	Burdwan Sadar	Burdwan	Burdwan Municipality	Rice, Pulses, Vegetables, fish, Gur, Oilcakes.	-do-	6,000

APPENDIX—II B.

"B" Class Market of Burdwan District

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of market.	Date of starting.	Days of sitting.	Sub-division.	Police Station.	Union Board.	Principal Agricultural commodities dealt with.	Mainly whole-sale or retail.	Daily average attendance.
1. Raniganj Market.	1922	Daily	Burdwan Sadar	Burdwan	Burdwan Municipality	Potato, Rice, Vegetables, Fish.	Wholesale-cum-Retail	1000
2. Daluibazar Hat.	1880	Monday & Friday	—do—	Memari	Dalui-bazar	Potato, Vegetables, Onion, Pulses, Rice, Mustard Oil, Watermelon.	"	250 to 700
3. Barakar market & Hat.	1920	Bazar-Daily, Hat-Wednesday & Saturday	Asansol	Kulti	Barakar	Mustard, Oil cake, Spices, Mustard-Oil, Pulses, Gur, Potato, Gram, Onion, Vegetables, Meat, Fish, Eggs, Rice & Paddy.	"	2000 to 2500
4. Nimatpur market.	1890	Daily	—do—	—do—	Nimatpur	Rice, Spices, Gur, Mustard Oil, Mustard Oilcakes, Pulses, Potato, Vegetables, Meat. Fish, Eggs, Onion, Gram.	"	1000 to 1500
5. Jamuria Hat & Bazar.	1920	Bazar-Daily, Hat-Sunday & Thursday	—do—	Jamuria	Jamuria	Vegetables, Rice, Onion, Mustard, Oil-cakes, Gur, Mustard Oil, Pulses, Spices, Gram, Potato, Fish, Meat, Eggs.	"	3000 to 6000
6. Panagarh Bazar.	1900	Daily	—do—	Kanksa	Kanksa	Paddy, Gur, Mustard Cake, Rice, Potato, Onion, Spices, Pulses, Gram, Vegetables, Meat and Fish.	"	500 to 600

Appendix—II B (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Domohini Hat.	1930	Wednesday and Saturday	—do—	Barabani	Punchra	Rice, Pulses, Spices, Vegetables, Sheep, Goat and Poultry etc.	"	1000 to 2000
8. Pachandih Hat.	1754	Thursday only	Katwa	Ketugram	Ketugram	Potato, Vegetables. Cows, Buffaloes of all kinds, Sheep and Goats.	Retail	6000 to 8000
9. Nibhuji Bazar.	1878	Daily	Kalna	Kalna	Krishna-debpur	Paddy, Rice, Pulses, Jute, Paddy-straw, Vegetables, Potato, Fish, Meat and Groceries.	"	450 to 750
10. Manteswar Hat.	1930	Monday & Thursday	Kalna	Manteswar	Manteswar	Gram, Vegetables, Jute Potato, Onion, Fish.	"	200 to 250
11. Purbasthali Market.	1927	Daily	Kalna	Purbasthali	Purbasthali	Rice, Vegetables.	Retail	100
12. Sure.Kalna Daily Market.	1925	—do—	Burdwan Sadar	Jamalpur	Chakdighi	Potato, Vegetables, Rice, Fish, Molasses.	"	300
13. Raniganj. (New)	1938	—do—	—do—	Burdwan	Burdwan Municipality	Vegetables, Fish, Rice, Potato.	Wholesale-cum-Retail	700
14. Tetul Tala.	1945	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—	Rice, Fish, Milk, Vegetables, Potato.	Wholesale-cum-Retail	1000
15. Saktigarh.	1936	—do—	—do—	—do—	Borsul	Vegetables, Fruits, Potato, Fish, Eggs.	Wholesale-cum-Retail	300
16. Hat Gobindapur.	1924	Monday & Thursday	—do—	—do—	Gobindapur	Fish, Vegetables, Oils, Oil-cakes, Salt, Coal, Spices, Potato.	"	350
17. Sagachia.	1931	Wednesday & Saturday	—do—	Memari	Satgachia	Vegetables, Rice, Potato, Molasses, Fish.	"	300
18. Ajhapur.	1932	Saturday & Tuesday	—do—	Jamalpur	Ajhapur	"	Wholesale-cum-Retail	500
19. Jamalpur.	1918	—do—	—do—	—do—	Jamalpur	"	"	"

Appendix—II B (Contd.)

i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20. Schara Bazar.	1922	Daily	Burdwan Sadar	Khand- ghosh	Sagrai	Paddy, Rice, Vegetables, Fish, Milk, Potato.	"	1000
21. Ausgram.	1923	Sunday & Thursday	—do—	Ausgram	Ausgram	Vegetables, Rice, Fish, Potato.	Retail	200
22. Mankar Hat.	1918	—do—	—do—	Galsi	Mankar	Paddy, Rice, Vegetables, Fish, Egg.	Whole-sale cum Retail	1800
23. Galsi.	1917	—do—	—do—	—do—	Galsi	"	"	1500
24. Satidanga	1935	Sunday	—do—	—do—	Hasua	Cattle only	"	300
25. Cattle market. Bhanra Hat.	1938	Sunday	Asansol	Barbani	Barbani	Rice, Pulses, Vegetables, Potato, Onion, Eggs etc.	Retail	600
26. Ondal Mar- ket.	1938	Daily	Asansol	Ondal	Ondal	Rice, Pulses, Spices, Vegetables, Fruits, Eggs, Meat, Gur etc.	Retail	1000
27. Agradip Hat.	1950	Monday	Katwa	Katwa	Agradwip	Vegetables.	"	...
28. Natunhat Hat.	1852	Friday & Monday	—do—	Mangal- kot	Mangal- kot	Cattle, Paddy, Gur, Vegetables.	Wholesale- cum-retail	800 to 1000
29. Daihat.	1901	Friday & Tuesday	—do—	Katwa	Daihat	Jute, Paddy, Potato, Vegetables, Whole Pulses.	"	1500
30. Madhabitala.	1900	Daily	—do—	—do—	Munici- pality.	Vegetables.	Retail	100 to 200
31. Srikhanda.	1751	Sunday & Thursday	—do—	—do—	Srikha. nda	Potato & Vegetable.	"	200 to 400
32. Jamalpur Cattle market.	1945	Sunday	Kalna	Purbas- thali	Nimdaha	Cattle, Rice, Vegetables etc.	Wholesale & Retail	5000 to 7000
33. Burnpur Hat.	1936	Sunday. Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday	Asansol	Asansol	Hirapur	Rice, Pulses, Potato, Spices, Vegetables, Eggs, Meat etc.	Retail	1500

APPENDIX—II C

'C'. CLASS MARKET OF BURDWAN DISTRICT.

Name of market.	Date of Starting.	Days of sitting.	Subdivision.	Police Station.	Union Board.	Principal agricultural commodities dealt in	Mainly wholesale or retail.	Daily average attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Ichhapur Cattle hat.	1952	Tuesday & Saturday	Burdwan Sadar	Memari	Memari	Cow, Buffalo, Vegetables & Pulses.	Wholesale and retail	100 to 250
2. Amadpur Market.	1899	Daily	"	"	Amadpur	Potato, Vegetables, Pulses, Coconut, Oil, Gur, Spices, Eggs.	Retail	100 to 150
3. Jemari hat.	1909	Sunday & Thursday	Asansol	Salapur	Basudebpur	Rice, Paddy, Pulses, Potato, Onion, Vegetables, Gur.	"	500 to 800
4. Gopalpur hat.	1937	"	"	Kanksa	Gopalpur	Vegetables, Potato, Onion, Pulses, Rice, Chhana, Ghee, Mango, Eggs.	"	300 to 500
5. Churulia hat.	1927	"	"	Jamuria	Churulia	Potato, Vegetables, Rice, Gur, Onion, Pulses.	"	200 to 500
6. Panuria hat & market.	1892	Sunday & Thursday Bazar : Daily	"	Barabani	Panuria	Rice, Vegetables, Gur, Mustard Cake, Chira, Mustard Oil, Pulses, Potato, Fruit, Gram, Paddy, Onion, Tobacco, Egg.	"	500 to 1000
7. Rajbhandha hat.	1932	Monday & Friday	"	Kanksa	Anulajora	Vegetables, Rice, Potato, Gur, Onion, Pulses.	"	200 to 500
8. Bhunara hat.	1937	Sunday	"	Barabani	Barabani	Vegetables, Potato, Onion, Gur, Mustard.	"	200 to 500

Appendix - II C (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Chobka hat.	1900	Tuesday & Saturday	"	Kulti	Nimatpur	Cake, Pulses, Egg, Meat, Mustard Oil. Vegetables, Rice, Potato, Onion, Spices, Pulse, Meat, Fish, Goat, Sheep, Egg.	"	2000 to 3000
10. Haripur hat.	1830	Sunday & Thursday	"	Ondal	Bandahal	Vegetables, Potato, Onion, Rice, Fish, Meat, Egg.	"	1000 to 1500
11. Sanctoria hat.	1893	"	"	Kulti	Dashergar	Vegetables, Rice, Gur, Potato, Mustardcake, Spices, Onion, Fish, Meat, Egg, Mustard Oil.	"	800 to 1200
12. Sripur hat.	1933	"	"	Jamuria	Jamuria	Vegetables, Chhatu, Mustard Cake, Rice, Gur, Potato, Mustard Oil, Gram, Pulses, Spices, Onion, Fish, Meat, Egg.	"	1500 to 3000
13. Kenda hat.	1948	Tuesday & Friday	"	"	"	"	"	700 to 1000
14. Pandaveswar hat.	1900	Monday and Friday	"	Ondal	Baidyanathpur	"	"	800 to 1200
15. Radhanagar hat.	1910	Sunday & Wednesday	"	Kulti	Niamatpur	"	"	2000 to 4000
16. Ukhrahat.	1900	Tuesday and Saturday	"	Ondal	Ukhra	"	"	1000 to 2000
17. J. K. Nagar hat.	1945	Sunday, Wednesday, Friday	"	Raniganj	Jemari	"	"	2000 to 4000

Appendix—II C (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18. Kendua hat and market	1900	Sunday, Friday and Tuesday	Asansol	Kulti	Kulti	Vegetables, Chhatu etc. as in Sl. 12.	Retail	2000 to 4000
19. Durgapur hat and market	1900	Wednesday and Saturday Market-daily	"	Faridpur	Durgapur	"	"	2000 to 3000
20. Lalganj hat	1900	Tuesday	"	Barabani	Puchra	Dray cattle, milch cattle, beef-cattle, buffaloes.	"	500 to 1000
21. Simuldhawara hat	1942	Monday, Thursday, Wednesday and Saturday	"	Kulti	Kulti	Rice, Vegetables, Potato, Onion, Fish, Egg.	"	700 to 1000
22. Kanksa hat	1920	Sunday and Thursday	"	Kanksa	Kanksa	Vegetables, Potato, Onion, Rice, Paddy, Pulses, Mustard Cake, Mustard Oil, Gram, Spices, Fish, Egg.	"	1500 to 2500
23. Baharan hat	1939	Wednesday and Sunday	Katwa	Ketugram	Gangatekuri	Potato, Vegetables, Onion.	"	100 to 250
24. Nirol hat	1903	Monday and Friday	"	"	Ketugram	Potato and Vegetables.	"	150 to 200
25. Gangatekuri hat	1925	Wednesday and Saturday	"	"	Gangatekuri	Potato, Brinjal, Kachu.	"	100 to 150
26. Gopalpur hat	1800	Tuesday and Saturday	"	"	Kandra	Potato, Brinjal, Kachu.	"	50 to 100
27. Kandra hat	1917	Wednesday and Sunday	"	"	"	Potato, Vegetables, Onion and Egg.	"	300 to 500
28. Mangram hat	1906	"	"	"	Mangram	Potato, Vegetables.	"	150 to 300

Appendix—II C (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29. Ankona hat	1893	Friday and Monday	Katwa	Ketugram	Ankhona	Potato, Vegetables, Onion and Egg.	Retail	200
30. Rajoor hat	1929	"	"	"	Rajoor	Potato, Brinjal, Kachua,	"	75 to 150
31. Kaichar hat	1908	Sunday	"	"	Mangolkot Kaichar	Cattle, Potato, Kachua, Onion, Khero.	"	500 to 800
32. Dhatrigram hat	1750	Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday	Kalna	Kalna	Dhatrigram	Potato, Onion, Vegetables, Pulses, Rice.	Wholesale & Retail	1000 to 1500
33. Polor hat	1912	Tuesday and Saturday	"	"	Purbasthali Jahannagar	Rice, Onion, Vegetables, Jute, Pulses, Fish.	"	200 to 300
34. Patuli market	1893	Daily	"	"	Patuli	Jute, Whole pulses, Gur, Vegetables. Rice, Paddy, Fish, Potato.	"	400 to 500
35. Sibhala market	1950	Daily	"	"	Kalikhatala	Paddy, Rice, Jute, potato, Onion, Vegetables, pulses, Paddy straw.	"	200 to 400
36. Kusumgram hat	1900	Monday and Tuesday. Saturday-cattle market only	"	"	Manteswar Kusumgram	Vegetables, Milch cow, Milch Buffalo, Dry Cattle, Bullock, Buffalo for Draft purpose calves and heifer.	"	200
37. Bibir hat	1914	Monday and Thursday	"	"	Purbasthali Samudragarh	Paddy, Rice, Jute, Potato, Vegetables, Fish, Whole pulses.	"	700 to 800
38. Kasthasali market	1915	Daily, except Monday and Friday	"	"	Purbasthali	Paddy, Rice, Vegetables, Fish.	"	300
39. Beler hat	1877	Monday and Thursday	"	"	Nimdaha	Rice, Paddy, Jute, Pulses, Potato, Vegetables, Fish.	"	600 to 1000

Appendix—II C (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40. Chhupi hat	1922	Monday and Friday	Kalna	Purbasthali	Purbasthali	Rice, Paddy, Potato, Vegetables, Whole pulses, Fish.	Wholesale & Retail	500 to 600
41. Nadaihati hat	1902	Thursday and Friday	"	Kalna	Nadai	Potato, Onion, Vegetables, Fish and Rice.	"	200 to 300
42. Lakshmipur hat	1853	Sunday, Friday and Wednesday	"	Purbasthali	Lakshmipur	Rice, Vegetables, Fish, Jute, Pulses, Potato, Onion, Garlic.	"	200 to 300
43. Bagnapara market	1910	Daily	"	Kalna	Bagnapara	Rice, Paddy, Fish, Vegetables.	"	200
44. Ichhapur hat	1952	Tuesday and Friday	Burdwan Sadar	Memari	Amadpur	Cow, Buffalo, Vegetables.	"	100 to 250
45. Bhatar market	1802	Daily	"	Bhatar	Barnmore	Paddy, Rice, Pulses, Gur, Eggs, Mustard Oil, Mustard Oilcake.	"	150 to 250
46. Chowbaria hat	1890	Sunday & Thursday	Burdwan Sadar	Jamalpur	Panchra	Vegetables, Onion, Potato, Sweet Potato.	"	400
47. Sadipor hat	1896	Wednesday & Saturday	"	"	Jamalpur	Potato & Vegetables.	"	25
48. Paratal hat	1853	Monday & Friday	"	"	Paratal	Potato, Vegetables, Fruits.	"	150
49. Atpara hat	1751	Monday & Friday	"	"	Jaragram	Potato, Brinjal, Korala, Rice.	"	200
50. Gonpur	1932	Tuesday & Saturday	"	Burdwan	Baikunthapur	Vegetables and Potato.	"	300
51. Borrul	1934	Sunday & Wednesday	"	"	Borrul	Rice, Fish, Milk, Vegetables and Potato.	"	600

Appendix—II C (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
52. Mondalkona	1926	Monday & Thursday	Burdwan Sadar	Memari	Borapala-san.	Vegetables, Fish and Potato.	Wholesale & Retail	250
53. Bohar	1937	Wednesday & Sunday	"	"	Borhar	Fish, Vegetables, Potato.	"	300
54. Palsit	1947	Tuesday and Saturday	"	"	Navastha	Fish, Vegetables, Potato.	"	200
55. Kuchut	1942	"	"	"	Kuchut	"	"	200
56. Bijur	1925	Monday and Friday	"	"	Bijur	"	"	200
57. Sridharpur	1932	Thursday & Saturday	"	"	Satgachia	"	"	150
58. Debipur Station	1941	Daily	"	"	Durgapur	Fish, Vegetables, Potato.	"	150
59. Jaugram Station	1940	Saturday and Tuesday	"	Jamalpur	Abjuthat	Vegetables, Rice, Potato, Molasses, Fish.	"	400
60. Sahajpur	1924	Monday and Friday	"	Raina	Aharbelma	Potato, Vegetables, Rice and Fish.	"	200
61. Chatobainan	1935	Sunday and Wednesday	"	"	Paintha	"	"	200
62. Pasand	1923	Monday and Thursday	"	"	Arui	"	"	200
63. Barati	1929	"	"	"	Gotan	"	"	300
64. Chakchandar	1928	Sunday and Wednesday	"	"	Kaiti	"	"	300
65. Palasan	1926	Friday and Monday	"	"	Palasan	"	"	300
66. Aharbelma	1952	Sunday and Thursday	"	"	Aharbelma	"	"	200

Appendix—II C (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
67. Eklokhia	1935	Sunday and Thursday	Burdwan Sadar	Raina	Uchalan	Potato, Vegetables, Rice and Fish.	Wholesale & Retail	300
68. Kaithi	1927	Saturday & Wednesday	"	"	Kaithi	"	"	350
69. Sahebganj hat	1929	Daily	"	Bhatar	Sahebganj	"	"	350
70. Orgram hat	1932	Monday & Friday	"	"	"	"	Retail	260
71. Bamunara hat	1934	Thursday & Sunday	"	"	Bamunara	"	"	200
72. Mahata hat	1937	Wednesday & Saturday	"	"	Mahata	"	"	250
73. Barabelun	1940	Daily	"	"	Barabelun	"	"	250
74. Kargana hat	1935	"	"	"	Mahachanda	"	"	200
75. Silgrya hat	1937	Sunday and Wednesday	"	"	Bansure	"	"	200
76. Kamarpara	1929	Daily	"	"	Bonapas	"	"	200
77. Bhatar	1926	"	"	"	Bansure	"	"	500
78. Beldanga hat	1952	Wednesday and Sunday	"	"	"	"	"	500
79. Nityananda- pur	1938	Monday and Friday	"	"	"	"	"	200
80. Dignagar	1928	Saturday and Wednesday	"	Ausgram	Dignagar	"	"	400
81. Bhedia hat	1930	Monday and Friday	"	"	Bhedia	"	"	400
82. Billagram	1932	Wednesday and Saturday	"	"	Billagram	Rice, Pulses, Vegetables, Potato, Onion & Eggs.	"	350
83. Bahanura hat	1938	Sunday	Asansol	Barabani	Barabani	"	"	600

Appendix—II C (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
84. Sidhuli hat	1930	Monday and Friday	Aansol	Ondal	Ukhra	Rice, Pulses, Potato.	Retail	350
85. Hijaigora	1943	Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday	"	Jamuria	Hizolgora	Rice, pulses, Gur, Mustard Oil, Spices, Vegetables, potato and Eggs.	"	1500
86. Kajora market	1939	Daily	"	Ondal	Kajora	Rice, Vegetables, Spices, Eggs etc.	"	500
87. Bahula hat	1948	Monday and Friday	"	"	Ukhra	Rice, Vegetables, potato, pulses, Eggs, Fish.	"	400
88. Ayodhya hat	1940	"	"	"	Benkati	Rice, pulses, potato and Vegetables.	"	300
89. Singhee hat	1920	Wednesday and Saturday	Katwa	Katwa	Singhee	Potato, Onion, Vegetables,	"	200 to 300
90. Panchberia	1901	Tuesday and Friday	"	"	Musthali	"	"	200 to 400
91. Dinabandhu hat	1952	Daily	"	"	"	Vegetables and Fish.	"	300 to 500
92. Gidhgram	1901	Friday and Monday	"	"	Gidhgram	Potato, Onion, and Vegetables	"	150 to 300
93. Khejurdighi hat	1901	Monday and Thursday	"	"	Khejurdighi	Vegetables.	"	100
94. Nigon hat	1922	Tuesday and Saturday	"	Mongolkote	Nigon	Paddy, Rice, Vegetables and Potato.	"	300 to 500
95. Shyambazar hat	1850	Monday and Friday	"	"	Bhalugpur	Potato and Vegetables.	"	400
96. Ketugram	1926	Tuesday and Saturday	"	Ketugram	Ketugram	Potato, Vegetables, Egg, Cattle.	"	200 to 300
97. Srigopalpur hat	1950	Tuesday	"	"	Kandua	Cattle and Vegetables.	"	800 to 1500

Appendix—II C (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
98. Sribati hat	1890	Wednesday and Saturday	Katwa	Katwa	Sribati	Potato, Onion and Vegetables.	Retail	150 to 300
99. Kaithan	1894	"	"	"	"	"	"	500
100. Mongolkote	1900	Daily	"	Mongolkote	Ghidhigram	Potato and Vegetables.	"	200 to 300
101. Bairagyatola	1821	Tuesday & Sunday	"	Mangolkote	Mongolkote	"	"	150 to 200
102. Dadhia	1806	Tuesday & Saturday	"	Ketugram	Gotishth	Potato and Vegetables	"	300 to 400
103. Bairagyatola	1922	Monday & Friday	"	"	Palita	"	"	150 to 200
104. Chaktahat	1947	Tuesday & Friday	"	"	Kandra	"	"	100 to 200
105. Bagnapara	1910	Daily	Kalna	Kalna	Ankhala	"	"	200
106. Singerkone	1910	Monday & Thursday	"	"	Bagna-para	Potato, Vegetables, Fish	"	200 to 300
107. Satgachia	1950	Daily	"	"	Budla	Paddy, Rice, Vegetables, Potato.	"	200 to 300
108. Pokerhat	1912	Tuesday & Saturday	"	"	Kalyan-pur	Rice, Vegetables, and Grocery goods.	"	300 to 500
109. Patuli Bazar	1893	Daily	"	"	Jahan-nagar	Rice, Vegetables, Potato and Jute.	"	500 to 800
110. Mestalla hat	1920	Wednesday & Saturday	"	"	Patuli	Jute, Whole Pulses, Rice, Vegetables, Paddy, Gur.	"	100
111. Putsari	1900	Tuesday & Saturday	"	"	Purbas-thali	Potato and Vegetables.	"	300 to 500
112. Raigram	1850	"	"	Monteswar	Putsari	Potato, Vegetables, Onion and Fish.	"	150 to 200
			"	Kalna	Mahmud-pur	"	"	

Appendix—II C (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
113. Belerhatpur	1854	Daily	"	"	Baidyapur	Rice, Vegetables, and Fish.	"	200
114. Bhaturia	1923	Sunday & Wednesday	"	Purbasthali	Dogachia	Paddy, Rice, Potato, Vegetables, Pulses, and Jute.	"	800
115. Dogachia	1912	Monday & Friday	"	"	"	Paddy, Rice, & Vegetables,	"	300
116. Belerhat	1860	Sunday and Thursday	"	Kalna	Saltunpur	Potato, Onion, & Vegetables.	"	200
117. Ranthgram	1852	Wednesday & Sunday	"	Monteswar	Mahanandpur	Vegetables and Potato.	"	200
118. Maldanga	1915	Monday & Thursday	"	"	Baghason	Paddy, Rice, Potato, Vegetables, Kachu and Patal.	"	1200
119. Kulingram	1923	Monday & Burdwan	Jamalpur	Obujhat		Vegetables, Rice, Potato, Molasses and Fish.	"	500
120. Nabagram	1938	Wednesday & Saturday	"	"	Ajhapur	"	"	300
121. Sankari	1919	Tuesday, and Saturday	"	Khandaghose	Sankari	Vegetables, Rice, Fish, and Potato	"	500
122. Khandoghose	1917	Saturday and Wednesday	"	"	Khandaghose	"	"	500
123. Waripati	1923	Tuesday & Saturday	"	"	"	"	"	300
124. Bowaichandi	1926	"	"	"	Berugram	"	"	1000
125. Ukrid Shibtala	1932	"	"	"	Sogarai	"	"	200
126. Jubila Sibtola	1931	Monday and Friday	"	"	"	"	"	200

Appendix—II C (Contd.)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
127. Boro	1920	Monday and Friday	Burdwan	Raina	Natu	"	"	300
128. Raina	1918	Saturday and Wednesday	"	"	Raina	"	"	700
129. Amarpur	1926	Tuesday and Saturday	"	Ausgram	Amarpur	"	"	200
130. Ramnagar hat	1929	Monday and Friday	"	"	Ramnagar	"	"	200
131. Khatnagar	1927	Sunday and Tuesday	"	"	Khatnagar	"	"	500
132. Bhuiyara	1934	Monday and Friday	"	"	Bhuiyara	"	"	200
133. Ramgopalpur hat	1925	Tuesday and Saturday	"	Galsi	Lowa	Vegetables, Potato, Molasses, Pulses, Spices, Egg, Milk products.	"	1600
134. Kundra hat	1925	Sunday and Thursday	Asansol	Ondal	Badhya-nathpur	Rice, Potato, Vegetables, Egg.	"	400
135. Natundanga hat	1947	Saturday, Tuesday and Friday	"	Faridpur	Gogla	Rice, Pulses, Vegetables, Potato, Onion, Gur.	"	400
136. Sribati hat	1890	Wednesday and Saturday	Katwa	Katwa	Sribati	Potato, Onion, Vegetables.	"	150 to 300
137. Chanditala hat	1907	Monday and Thursday	Kalna	Kalna	Kankuria	Potato, Vegetables, Onion, and Fish	"	300 to 500
138. Baidyapur	1854	Daily	"	"	Baidyapur	Rice, Vegetables, Fish.	"	220

Source :—Market Directory of West Bengal. Directorate of Agriculture (Marketing Branch). West Bengal

APPENDIX—III A.

Price Spread of Paddy.

PRICE SPREAD in respect of Medium quality of paddy (Kalma).
A miller of Burdwan buying paddy in the Bazepratappur assembling market on his own account and selling it after milling to a wholesale merchant in the Asansol consuming market during February, 1962.

Stages of distribution		Expenses etc.
Price of 106 mds. 7 srs. of paddy (@ Rs. 12.25 pm)		
Paid to Growers	...	Rs. 1,300.65
Add :		
Dhalta paid by the seller ($\frac{1}{3}$ sr. per md. i.e. 1 md. 13 srs.		Rs. 16.25
Transport charge at 0.30 per md. from Narja village to Bazepratappur assembling centre	...	Rs. 31.80
Price of 107 mds. 20 srs. of paddy	...	Rs. 1,348.70
Deduct value of Dhalta realised from growers		Rs. 16.25
Actual cost of 107 mds. 20 srs. of paddy paid by Millers...		Rs. 1,332.45
Market charges payable by the Miller @ 0.03 n.p. per md. for 106 mds. 7 srs. of paddy.		Rs. 3.18
Cost of weighing, stitching and loading @ 0.12 per md. for 107 mds. 20 srs. of paddy.		Rs. 12.90
Transport charge from the market to the mill @ 0.10 per md.	...	Rs. 10.75
Cost of seiving, boiling, drying and hulling of 107 mds. 20 srs. of paddy at 0.90 per md.		Rs. 96.75
(107 mds. 20 srs. of uncleaned paddy after seiving which again comes to 100 mds. of paddy for hulling after boiling and drying).		
1) Refraction loss	... 5 mds.	
2) Driage loss	... 2 mds. 20 srs.	
		Rs. 1,456.03
Outturn :		
Cleaned rice	... 65 mds.	
Broken rice	... 1 md. 20 srs.	
Bran husk	... 32 md. 20 srs.	
Invisible hulling loss	... 1 md. — srs.	
	100 mds.	
Deduct :		
Sale proceeds of derivatives :		
1) Broken rice at Rs. 18/- p.m.	—	27.00
2) Bran husk at 0.50 per md.	—	16.50
		43.50
Net cost price of 65 mds. of rice (at 21.73 per md.)—		Rs. 1,412.53

Add :

Cost of filling, weighing, stitching and stacking at 0.06 per bag for 33 bags.	Rs.	1.98
Loading into truck paid by miller @ 0.04 per bag for 33 bags.	Rs.	1.32
Millers margin.	Rs.	43.06
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>1,458.89</u>

Add :

Tauck freight from Burdwan Mill to Asansol consuming market paid by the Wholesaler at 0.30 per md.	Rs.	19.50
Unloading and weightment charges for sale to retailer at 0.04 per md.	Rs.	2.60
Wholesaler's margin.	Rs.	30.55
Wholesale price at Asansol market...	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>1,511.54</u>

Add :

Retailing cost and Retailer's margin.	Rs.	65.78
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>1,577.32</u>
Sale proceeds of by products.	Rs.	43.50
Total price paid by the consumers.	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>1,620.82</u>

Out of the total price of Rs. 1620.82 paid by the consumers the producer received Rs. 1300.65 only which comes to 80.25% of the consumers' price.

APPENDIX—III B**PRICE SPREAD OF POTATO**

District—Burdwan ; Producing area—Memari (Vill. Mirepara), Stored in Kalimata Cold Storage, Memari, Consuming Centre—Calcutta, Period—Last week of August, 1965, Variety—Rangoon.

	Actual quantity followed on 2185 kg.	Estimated on 100kg.
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1. Producer's net receipt from the wholesaler of Calcutta on 2185 Kg. (31 Bags)	858.30	39.27
2. Transport cost from Farm to Cold Storage payable by the producer @ 40P, per 40 kg.	21.85	1.00
3. Wastage at Cold Storage (for sorting before stored)—15 kg. @ 60 P. per kg. (Prevailing rate at Memari)	9.00	0.41
4. Storage loss (88 kg. @ 4%) @ 60 P. per kg. (prevailing rate at Memari)	52.80	2.41
5. Storage cost for 2170 Kg. @ 4.69 per 37 kg.	290.90	13.31
6. Transport cost from Cold Storage to whole-sale Market payable by the producer @ 90 P. per bag (approx.)	28.40	1.30
7. Handling and Misc. charges upto whole-sale stage payable by the producer @ Rs. 1.73 for 16 bags and Rs. 1.74 for 15 bags.	<u>53.78</u>	<u>2.46</u>

Appendix—III B (Contd.)

	Actual quantity followed on 2185 kg. Rs. P.	Estimated on 100kg. Rs. P.
8. Wholesale price at Calcutta Shyambazar Market : 2082 kg. @ Rs. 23·37 per 37 kg.	1,315·03	60·16
9. Transport cost of the retailer from the wholesale market to the retail market (Ghugudanga Market, Dum Dum) 0·22 P. per 37 kg,	12·38	0·57
10. Handling and Misc. charges paid by the retailer @ 1·78 for 22 bags and @ Rs.1·77 for 9 bags.	55·09	2·52
11. Retailer's net profit on 2082 kg.	366·69	16·77
12. Retail price @ 0·85 P. per kg. for 2052 kg. and @ 0·25 P. per kg. for 20 kg. (damaged quality)	1,749·19	80 02
13. Percentage share of the consumers' price :		
(a) Grower —	49·07%	
(b) Retailer —	20·96%	
(c) Other expenses —	29·97%	

Note :—Other expenses—The total of item Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10—Rs. 526·20, (b) Other expenses—Rs. 23·98 on 100 kg.

APPENDIX—IV A.

Govt. Storage godown under the Department of Food and Supplies

Sl. No.	Place	No. of Sheds	Capacity in tonnes.	Sl. No.	Place	No. of Sheds	Capacity in tonnes.
1.	Burdwan	5	2,685	9.	Katwa	3	1,550
2.	Gushkara	3	1,585	10.	Bhatar	1	510
3.	Galsi	2	1,030	11.	Koichar	1	250
4.	Memari	3	1,550	12.	Nigan	1	510
5.	Jamalpur	1	510	13.	Debipur	1	510
6.	Siarabazar	2	1,030	14.	Baidyapur	1	585
7.	Kalna	3	1,556	15.	Ramjibanpur	2	882
8.	Dainhat	1	510				
							<u>15,243</u>

APPENDIX—IV B.

List of Co-op. Godowns of Burdwan District.

Sl. No.	Approx. Capacity
1. Gushkara Co-op. Agril. Credit Society Ltd.	2,000 mds.
2. Gobindapur Union Co-op. Agril. Credit Society Ltd.	2,000 "
3. Doluibazar U.C.A.C. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
4. Nemo Union Co-op. Agril. Credit Society Ltd.	2,000 "
5. Baikunthapur U.C.A.C. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
6. Bamsoza U.C.A.C. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
7. Baro Palason U.C.A.C. Society Ltd.	2,000 "

Appendix—IV B (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Approx. Capacity.
8. Bhalki U.C.A.C. Society Ltd.	2,000 mds.
9. Mahato Union C.A.C. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
10. Ukna U.C.A.C. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
11. Galsi U.C.A.C. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
12. Billagram U.C.A.C. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
13. Gohigantar U.C.A.C. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
14. Ajhapur U.C.A.C. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
15. Lowa U.C.A.C. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
16. Balgona U.C.A.C. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
17. Ausgram U.C.A.C. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
18. Debipur U.C.A.C. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
19. Raina Khandaghosh Co-op. Agril. Production and Marketing Society,	4,000 "
20. Raina Khandaghos Co-op. Agil. Production & Marketing Society Ltd, at Shyamsundar.	4,000 "
21. Galsi Than Co-op. Society.	4,000 "
22. Burdwan Thana Co-op. Society Ltd.	4,000 "
23. Jamalpur Thana Society Ltd.	4,000 "
24. Burdwan Thana Society Ltd.	4,000 "
25. Bhatar S.S.U.O.B. Samity Ltd.	2,000 "
26. Rayan U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
27. Nabastha U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
28. Kuchut U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
29. Durgapur U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
30. Patna U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
31. Bijur U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
32. Jamalpur U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
33. Sagrai U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
34. Satinandi U.C.A.C.S. Ltd	2,000 "
35. Sridharpur Co. Bank Ltd.	2,000 "
36. Chakdighi U.K.S. Bank Ltd.	2,000 "
37. Bhita S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
38. Borrowa S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
39. Ukhano Mondalpara S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
40. Bolgona S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
41. Ajodha S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
42. Pahalanpur S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
43. Panchra U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
44. Dighnara S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
45. Painta U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
46. Sambari U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
47. Itchapur Durgadanga S.U.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
48. Balgona S.U.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
49. Gonalpur S.U.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
50. Kanlisha T.C.A.M. Society Ltd.	4,000 "
51. Dharan S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
52. Kalingram S.U.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
53. Illsara S.U.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
54. Paratal U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
55. Jangaberia S.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
56. Dhulal S.U.U. Ltd.	2,000 "
57. Eklakshi Anchalik Samabay Krishi Bikraya Ltd.	2,000 "
58. Bilchandrapur S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
59. Shaymsundarpur S.U.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "

Appendix—IV B (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Approx. Capacity.
60. Urah S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 mds.
61. Mankar S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
62. Chak Tentul S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
63. Sahigram S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
64. Raina Khandaghosh Co-op. Agri. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
65. Dhandpur Golgram S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
66. Berugram S.K.U. Ltd.	2,000 "
67. Kendur S.K.U.C. Ltd.	2,000 "
68. Khandaghosh S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
69. Bhatar S.S.U.O. Ltd.	2,000 "
70. Sahanui S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
71. Kenna S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
72. Sura Durgapur S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
73. Panchapally S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
74. Eral U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
75. Dhankura S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
76. Kotachandarpur S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
77. Kalikapur Monkharla S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
78. Bhatkunda S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
79. Amarapur S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
80. Kuldiha S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
81. Jijira O Parisa S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
82. Sar S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
83. Sauta Darogapur S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
84. Jougram S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
85. Bhurka S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
86. Atpara S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
87. Nandanpur S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
88. Mallinashipur S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
89. Jaguchara S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
90. Monohar Sujapur S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
91. Bandutial S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
92. Kshetia Gram Panchayet S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
93. Smanti S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
94. Palasan Nalinkshya S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
95. Dakshnin Damadar Adarsa S.K.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
96. Srirampur S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
97. Saranga S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
98. Ausgram Block II Co. Agril. M. Society Ltd.	4,000 "
99. Bhatar S.S.U.O.B.S. Ltd.	4,000 "
100. Gushkara Co-op. M.P. Marketing Society Ltd.	4,000 "
101. Hat Doluibazar S.O.U.O.B.S.S. Ltd.	4,000 "
102. Paharhati O Uttar Memari C.A.M.S. Ltd.	4,000 "
103. Paharhati O Uttar Memari C.A.M.S. Ltd., Bohar.	4,000 "
104. Burdwan Central Co-op. A.P. & Marketing Society	4,000 "
105. Paharhati O Uttar Memari Co-op. Agril. Society Ltd. at Satgachia.	2,000 "
106. Kalna Thana L.S. Marketing Society Ltd.	5,000 "
107. Barawri Anchalik Society Ltd.	10,000 "
108. Purbasthali S.L. Marketing Society.	5,000 "
109. Purbasthali Block II L.S. Marketing Society.	5,000 "
110. Kalna Thana Marketing Society Ltd., Rural-I	2,000 "
111. Monteswar Thana Marketing Society, Rural-3	6,000 "

Appendix—IV B (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Approx. Capacity
112. (Rural) Jamna Agril. Marketing Society.	1,500 mds.
113. Malatipur Agril. Marketing Society Ltd.	2,000 "
114. Madhyamgram Agril. M. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
115. Satgethia Agril. M. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
116. Dakhin Srerampur Agril. M. Society Ltd.	1,500 "
117. Uttar Srerampur Agril. M. Society Ltd.	1,500 "
118. Bhatsala Agril. M. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
119. Nimdaha Jamalpur Agril. M. Society Ltd.	2,000 "
120. Salghara Chandipur Agril. Marketing Society Ltd.	1,500 "
121. Katwa Thana L. S. Agril. Marketing Society Ltd.	5,000 "
122. Ketugram T.L.S.A.M. Society Ltd.	5,000 "
123. Mongalkot Thana L.S.A. Marketing Society Ltd.	5,000 "
124. Pachandi Agril. Marketing Society Ltd.	2,000 "
125. Mangalkot Thana Agril. Marketing Society Ltd. at Mutanhat.	2,000 "
126. Katwa Thana Agril. Marketing Society Ltd. at Sri Bati.	2,000 "
127. Kandra U.C.A.C. Ltd.	2,000 "
128. Barugram U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
129. Agardanga U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
130. Naihati U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
131. Baharan U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
132. Gonpur U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
133. Kashamnagar U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
134. Nagon U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
135. Paltita S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
136. Rajur D. P.	2,000 "
137. Khaspur S.K.U.S.	2,000 "
138. Khaji S.K.U.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
139. Gonepur Union Credit Society Ltd.	2,000 "
140. Ganganandarpur U.C.A.C.S. Ltd.	2,000 "
141. Lakshimpur	2,000 "

 3,38,000 Mds.

 i. e. 12,611.9 Tonnes:

APPENDIX—IV C.

STORAGE SPACE AVAILABLE IN BURDWAN DISTRICT

(Private Management)

Name of market or hat	No. of godowns with capacities upto...					Total	Total Capacity
	500 mds.	500 to 1000 mds.	1000 to 5000 mds.	5000 to 10000 mds.	10000 mds. & up.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan	1,800	1200	650	120	30	3,800	84,80,000 mds,
Hat-Gobindapur	65	30	4	2	—	101	87,000 "
Mankar	70	40	8	4	2	124	1,72,000 "
Bud-Bud	50	20	15	6	4	95	95,000 "
Galshi	125	40	18	4	1	188	1,73,500 "
Satgachia	80	20	6	—	—	106	66,000 "
Memari	450	300	200	50	4	1,004	14,75,000 "
Gushkara	380	270	150	40	8	848	14,11,000 "
Seharabazar	175	80	25	2	—	282	2,25,000 "
Saktigarh	115	80	40	12	8	255	4,78,000 "
Jamalpur	125	80	40	—	—	245	2,74,000 "
Rasulpur	55	15	10	3	2	85	1,23,000 "
Bonpas	150	70	30	2	—	252	1,50,000 "
Bhatar	40	10	12	2	—	64	59,000 "
Palsha	15	8	4	—	—	27	20,400 "
Raniganj	500	180	110	—	2	792	8,95,000 "
Barakar	400	130	90	—	1	621	6,87,000 "
Asansol	370	90	85	—	—	545	6,00,000 "
Niamatpur	250	60	65	—	—	375	4,40,000 "
Burnpur	200	40	60	—	—	300	3,65,000 "
Jamuria	180	30	25	—	—	235	1,45,000 "
Domohani	100	20	15	—	—	135	44,000 "
Katwa	86	8	34	6	—	134	1,58,400 "
Dainhat	28	1	5	—	—	34	16,300 "
Negan	23	6	2	—	—	31	22,000 "
Nutanhat	8	—	4	—	—	12	11,450 "
Kaichar	—	1	5	—	—	7	22,000 "
Agradwip	—	—	4	—	—	4	5,000 "
Kalna	66	29	35	5	1	136	2,10,250 "
Nibhujibazar	27	30	17	12	—	86	2,19,900 "
Dhatrigram	12	—	—	—	—	12	4,100 "
Samudragarh	—	13	1	—	—	14	1,68,000 "
Nadanghat	76	24	27	2	—	129	1,17,500 "
Patuli	20	11	4	—	—	35	30,900 "
Kusumgram	35	20	—	1	—	56	37,050 "
Monteswar	22	1	—	—	—	23	11,300 "
Maldanga	11	3	—	—	—	14	3,700 "
Bohar	2	4	4	—	—	10	12,000 "
Madhyamgram	—	—	8	—	—	8	30,000 "
Bulbulitola	2	2	—	—	—	4	2,400 "
Mirpur	—	—	5	—	—	5	20,000 "
Bhagra	—	—	8	—	—	8	19,000 "
Banuria & Piplon	—	—	7	—	—	7	14,000 "

11,248 176,00,200 Mds.
or 6,56,839. Tonnes.

APPENDIX V.

Cold Storages in Burdwan District

Name & address of Cold Storages	Present capacity in Qtls.	Storage charges.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. M. Ambica Cold Storage, G. T. Road, Memari, Dt. Burdwan.	* 30,000	Rs. 10/- to 11/-
2. Burdwan Cold Storage, Bam Bat Talla, P.O. Jateram, Dt. Burdwan	* 5,200	Rs. 10/- to 11/-
3. Biswanath Cold Storage, P. O. Memari, Dt. Burdwan	27,985	Rs. 10/- to 11/-
**4. Santi Ranjan Cold Storage, G. T. Road, P. O. Memari, Burdwan, Burdwn Central Co-op. Agril. and Marketing Society Ltd. (1st Unit).	25,500	Rs. 10/- to 11/-
5. Kalimata Cold Storage, P. O. Memari, Burdwan.	27,985	Rs. 10/- to 11/-
6. Magra Cold Storage, Vill. Magra, P. O. Radhakantapur, Dt. Burdwan.	60,000	Rs. 12/-
7. Jayswal Cold Storage, College Road, Raniganj, Burdwan.	9,131.05	Rs. 10/-
8. Durgapur Ice & Cold Storage, Kada Road, Durgapur-3, Dt. Burdwan.	10,000	Rs. 10/- to 12.50
9. B. N. Cold Storage, Kanainatsal D.V.C. Road, Burdwan.	9,328.3	Rs. 10/- to 11/-
10. Poddar Cold Storage, D. V. C. Road, Gopalnagar, Burdwan.		
11. Hemant Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd., Vill. Khalishpore, P. O. Bobar, Dt. Burdwan.	55,500	Rs. 13.50
12. Sri Krishna Cold Storage, Lichutala, Kalna, Burdwan	28,000	Rs. 9/-
13. Lakshmi Industries & Cold Storage Co., (P) Ltd., Ushagram, Asansol, Burdwan.	24,000	Rs. 10/-
14. Asansol Cold Storage, Raimani lane, Asansol, Burdwn.	5,600	Rs. 10/-
15. Chasi Cold Storage, Rasulpur, Burdwan	26,000	Rs. 10/-
16. Katwa Cold Storage, Katwa, Burdwan.	33,000	Rs. 11/-
17. Golak Cold Storage, Memari, Burdwan	11,500	Rs. 10/- to 11/-
18. Kailash Cold Storage (P) Ltd, P. O. Digha, Dt. Burdwan	2,120	Rs. 10/- to 11/-
19. Shree Durga Farms and Rice Mills (P) Ltd., Memari, Dt. Burdwan (Sarda Cold Storage)	20,000	Rs. 10/- to 11/-
20. Maliah Cold Storage, Raniganj, Dt. Burdwan		
21. Kalna Cold Storage, Kalna, Burdwan,	31,725.57	Rs. 11/- to 12/-
22. Rameswarpur Cold Storage, Kalna, Burdwan	48,000	Rs. 13/-
23. Baidyapur Cold Storage, Baidyapur, Kalna, Burdwan.	16,000	Rs. 9/-
24. Memari Cold Storage, Memari, Burdwan.	50,000	Rs. 10/- to 11/-

Appendix—V (Contd.)

	(1)	(2)	(3)
**25. Kanainatsal Cold Storage, Govt. of W.B., Kanainatsal, Burdwan.		5,598·6	State owned ; for Govt. purcha- sed stock only.
26. Chitta Ranjan Cold Storage, Chittaranjan, Burdwan.		1,200	—
27. Bharati Eating Ice Factory, Young Road, Asansol, Burdwan.		925	—
**28. Kajurdihi Samabay Himghar Ltd., P. O. Kajurdihi, Burdwan.		18,000	—
29. Prafulla Cold Storage, P. O. Chakdighi, Burdwan.		20,000	Rs. 9/- to 14/-
**30. Burdwan Central Co-op. Agricultural Production and Marketing Society Ltd., G.T. Road, P.O. Memari, Burdwan, (2nd Unit)		18,000	Rs. 10/- to 11/-
Total :—		<u>6,90,754·52</u>	

APPENDIX—VI

List of Chira Mills of Burdwan District.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Prakash Chandra Paul, Burdwan. | 25. Nidhuram Das, Burdwan. |
| 2. Dharendra Krishna Paul, Burdwan. | 26. Parul Bala Sahu, Burdwan. |
| 3. Niranjan Shome, Burdwan. | 27. Jagabandhu Shom, Burdwan. |
| 4. Ananta Kumar Son, Burdwan. | 28. Jagadish Ch. Panja, Burdwan. |
| 5. Ram Nath Prasad. | 29. Anandamoy Choudhury, Burdwan. |
| 6. Ram Sankar Prasad, Burdwan. | 30. Sitansu Ranjan Dutta, Burdwan. |
| 7. Jahar Saha, Burdwan. | 31. Basanta Kr. Choudhury, Burdwan. |
| 8. Haralal Sarkar, Burdwan. | 32. Mohabir B. Gedia, Burdwan. |
| 9. Chandra Nath Bhakat, Burdwan. | 33. Anandi Nath Dutta, Burdwan. |
| 10. Narayan Ch. Ghosh, Burdwan. | 34. Amita Rani Majumder, Burdwan. |
| 11. W. C. Ghosh, Burdwan. | 35. Mohamayee Ram, Burdwan. |
| 12. Shom Nath Bhakat, Burdwan. | 36. Ramdas Show, Burdwan. |
| 13. Haran Ch. Das, Burdwan. | 37. Abodh Haldar, Burdwan. |
| 14. Hiralal Das, Burdwan. | 38. Badi Prosad Bhumjee, Burdwan. |
| 15. B. W. Samajpāti, Burdwan. | 39. Wily W. Das, Burdwan. |
| 16. Hara Krishna Dey, Burdwan. | 40. Uдай Ch. Samanta, Burdwan. |
| 17. W. Lal Mati Ram, Burdwan. | 41. Ram Prasad Mirdha, Burdwan. |
| 18. Khemdulal, Burdwan. | 42. Sm. Paritosh Bala Dutta, Burdwan. |
| 19. Nishikanta Rank, Burdwan. | 43. Kanai Lal Dey, Burdwan. |
| 20. Prohad Ch. Roy, Burdwan. | 44. Raghu Pati Show, Burdwan. |
| 21. Gita Rani Shaha, Burdwan. | 45. Ram Narayan Show, Burdwan. |
| 22. Tag Show, Burdwan. | 46. Hiren Show, Burdwan. |
| 23. Gopinath Saha, Burdwan. | 47. Ram Narayan Show, Burdwan. |
| 24. Alamgnj Cottage Industries. | 48. Mrinmoye Debi, Burdwan. |

* The rental charge varies according to the period of storage, mode of storing i.e. kept loose or in bags.

N.B. Storage charges are per Qtl. for the entire Season from February—March to October—November.

Appendix—VI (Contd.)

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 49. Ram Chandra Chakraborty,
Burdwan | 54. Gour Ch. Dey, Saktigarh |
| 50. Joygobindalal Saha, Burdwan, | 55. Hari Mohan Prosad, Gushkara. |
| 51. Natai M. Samanta, Memari. | 56. Sannyasi Charan Saha, Katwa. |
| 52. Guhta Chira Mill, Memari. | 57. Monoranjan Mondal, Katwa. |
| 53. Sm. Mrinalini Halder, Memari. | 58. Janak Nandini Saha, Katwa. |
| | 59. Ghanashyam Misra, Kalna. |

APPENDIX—VII

List of Processing Units (Rice Mills) in the District of Burdwan.

- | Sl. No. | Name and address of the Rice Mills. | SL. No. | Name and address of the Rice Mills. |
|---------|--|---------|--|
| 1. | Anandamoyee Rice Mill.
Saktigarh, Burdwan. | 20. | Sri Sakti Rice Mill.
Saktigarh, Burdwan, |
| 2. | Sri Ganesh Rice Mill.
Kesabganj Chati, Burdwan. | 21. | Bharat Laxmi Rice Mill,
Bhatsala, Burdwan, |
| 3. | Alamganj Cottage Industries.
Alamganj, Burdwan. | 22. | Agarwal Small Rice Mill.
Alamganj, Burdwan. |
| 4. | Nanda Rani Rice Mill.
Saktigar, Burdwan. | 23. | Sri Gobinda Rice Mill.
Alamganj, Burdwan. |
| 5. | Harakali Rice Mill.
Burdwan. | 24. | Sri Guru Rice Mill
Sadarghat, Burdwan. |
| 6. | Burdwan Rice Mill.
Alamganj, Burdwan. | 25. | Jossoria Rice Mill.
Sakharipukur, Burdwan. |
| 7. | Jagatlaxmi Rice Mill.
Bhatsala, Burdwan. | 26. | Mahabir Rice Mill.
Alamganj, Burdwan. |
| 8. | Anath Bandhu Rice Mill.
Deoandighi, Burdwan. | 27. | Buddhadeb Rice Mill
Hatudewan, Burdwan. |
| 9. | Bhagaban Rice Mill.
Alamganj, Burdwan. | 28. | Bhubaneswar Rice Mill.
Alamganj, Burdwan. |
| 10. | Sambhunath Rice Mill.
Alamganj, Burdwan. | 29. | Sri Hari Rice Mill.
Sadarghat, Burdwan. |
| 11. | Saktigarh Rice Mill.
Saktigarh, Burdwan. | 30. | Kamala Rice Mill.
Alamganj, Burdwan. |
| 12. | Sribishnu Rice Mill.
Sadarghat, Burdwan. | 31. | Laxminarayan Rice Mill
Bhatsala, Burdwan. |
| 13. | Hanuman Rice Mili.
Bajepratappur, Burdwan. | 32. | Nitya Kali Rice Mill.
Nutanganj, Burdwan. |
| 14. | New Rice Mills.
Alamganj, Burdwan. | 33. | Sri Joydurga Rice Mill.
Hatudewan, Burdwan |
| 15. | Sridhar Rice Mill.
Saraitikar, Burdwan. | 34. | Mahalaxmi Rice Mill.
Alamganj, Burdwan. |
| 16. | Monindra Rice Mill.
Deoandighi, Burdwan. | 35. | Nilkanta Rice Mill.
Alamganj, Burdwan. |
| 17. | Sibsakti Rice Mill.
Bajepratappur, Burdwan. | 36. | Kamala Rice Mill.
Rasulpur, Burdwan. |
| 18. | Bejoy Rice Mill.
Alamganj, Burdwan. | 37. | Basanti Rice Mill.
Rasulpur, Burdwan. |
| 19. | Jatindramohan Rice Mill.
Ichlabad, Burdwan. | 38. | Jillani Rice Mill.
Memari, Burdwan. |

Appendix—VII (Contd.)

SL. No.	Name and address of the Rice Mills.	SL. No.	Name and address of the Rice Mills.
39.	Sri Durga Rice Mill. Memari, Burdwan.	54.	Biswanath Rice Mill. Gushkara, Burdwan.
40.	Memari Rice Mill. Memari, Burdwan.	55.	Annapurna Rice Mill. Vedia, Burdwan.
41.	Mahamaya Rice Mill. Memari, Burdwan.	56.	Janardan Rice Mill. Gushkara, Burdwan.
42.	Milansangha Rice Mill. Paharhati, Burdwan.	57.	Kamala Rice Mill. Gushkara, Burdwan.
43.	Jagatdhatri Rice Mill. Sehara, Burdwan.	58.	Bangasree Rice Mill. Vedia, Burdwan.
44.	Ramkrishna Rice Mill. Sehara, Burdwan.	59.	Raj-Laxmi Rice Mill. Gushkara, Burdwan.
45.	Shrikrishna Rice Mill. Sehara, Burdwan.	60.	Sri Laxmi Rice Mill. Barabalgona, Burdwan.
46.	Uchalan Rice Mill. Uchalan, Burdwan.	61.	Sri Annapurna Rice Mill. Gushkara, Burdwan.
47.	Srihar Rice Mill. Sehara, Burdwan.	62.	Bharatmata Rice Mill. Gushkara, Burdwan.
48.	New Uchalan Rice Mill. Uchalan, Burdwan.	63.	Laxminarayan Rice Mill. Gushkara, Burdwan.
49.	Laxminarayan Rice Mill. Seharabazar, Burdwan.	64.	Subarnamoyee Rice Mill. Khana, Burdwan.
50.	Laxmi Rice Mill. Jamalpur, Burdwan.	65.	Dutta Rice Mill. Khana, Burdwan.
51.	Indubala Husking Mill. Jamalpur, Burdwan.	66.	Bazar Industry. Mankar, Burdwan.
52.	Benodini Rice Mill. Surekalna, Burdwan.	67.	Sri Durga Rice Mill. Galsi, Burdwan.
53.	Sarojini Rice Mill. Sakrai, Burdwan.	68.	Sri Sankar Rice Mill. Mankar, Burdwan.

KATWA SUBDIVISION

1.	Hemraj Rice Mill. Katwa, Burdwan.	4.	Behari Rice Mill. Katwa, Burdwan.
2.	Annapurna Rice Mill. Katwa, Burdwan.	5.	Satyanarayan Rice Mill. Katwa, Burdwan.
3.	Kamala Rice Mill. Katwa, Burdwan.	6.	Bengal Rice Mill. Katwa, Burdwan.

ASANSOL SUBDIVISION

1.	Honesty Rice Mill. Jamuria, Burdwan.	6.	Laxminarayan Rice Mill. Rajbunndh, Burdwan.
2.	Sriluxmi Rice Mill. Sitarampur, Burdwan.	7.	Mahadeb Lal Ramnibas Oil. Raniganj, Burdwan.
3.	Sri Kalyaneswar Rice Mill. Sitarampur, Burdwan.	8.	Sri Annapurna Industries. Raniganj, Burdwan.
4.	Bajpayee State Price Ltd. Ukra, Burdwan.	9.	Gokul Bhar, Durgapur, Burdwan.
5.	Biswakarma Rice Mill. Rajbunndh, Burdwan.		

KALNA SUBDIVISION

Sl. No.	Name and address of the Rice Mill.	Sl. No.	Name and address of the Rice Mill.
1.	Sri Mahabir Rice Mill Kalna, Burdwan.	10.	Annapurna Rice Mill. Kalna, Burdwan.
2.	Puratan Hat Rice Mill. Nibhuji, Burdwan.	11.	Bangalaxmi Rice Mill. Nadanghat, Burdwan
3.	Sri Sri Jew Laxmi-Janardan Rice Mill, Kalna, Burdwan.	12.	Sett & Co. Kalna, Burdwan.
4.	Ambika Rice Mill. Nibhuji, Burdwan.	13.	Srirampur Rice Mill. Kalna, Burdwan.
5.	Sridhar Rice Mill. Kalna, Burdwan.	14.	Acparia Rice Mill. Kalna, Burdwan.
6.	Singha Rice Mill. Nadanghat, Burdwan.	15.	A. K. Rice Mill. Nibhuji, Burdwan.
7.	Saraswati Rice Mill. Kalna, Burdwan.	16.	Kalitara Rice Mill. Kalna, Burdwan.
8.	Azad Hind Rice Mill. Kalna, Burdwan.	17.	Bhaidarpua. Kalna, Burdwan.
9.	Nibhuji Rice Mill. Kalna, Burdwan.		

HUSKING MILL

Sl. No.	Name and address of Licensee	Remarks
1	2	3

BURDWAN SADAR SUBDIVISION.

1. Padmalochan Bhattacharjee, P.O. Talit, Burdwan.
2. Jagabandhu Dey, P.O. & Vill. Sunanti, Burdwan.
3. Nikunja Behari Sinha, P.O. Kanchannagar, Burdwan.
4. Kamal Ch. Chowdhury, 19/Manik St. Calcutta.
5. Sundar Gopal Dutta, Hatudewan, Burdwan.
6. Hari Charan Roy, P.O. & Vill. Kurmun.
7. Chandramoy Dutt, for Santirani Dutt, Vill. Baliara, P.O. Kasiara, Burdwan.
8. Sri Santosh Kumar Sarkar, P.O. & Dt. Burdwan.
9. Shekh Jamail and Deoan Mohammad Ahia, Vill, Bejoyram, P O. Burdwan.
10. Tarapada Guha, Saktigarh, Burdwan.
11. Chittaranjan Gupta, Vill, Saligram P.O. Nabastha, Burdwan.
12. Saktipada Das, P.O. Kanchannagar, Burdwan.
13. Anil Kumar Bhattacharjee, Sidhuli, P.O. Burdwan.
14. Mohanlal Mehara, Deoandighi, Burdwan.
15. Monoranjan Halder. Jagdabad, P.O. Panchkola, Burdwan.
16. Debkumar Chowdhury, for Abdulgani Sheikh, Vill. Naragalia, P.O. Bhandardighi, Burdwan.
17. Nripendra Mohan Chakraborty, Vill. Salabad, Burdwan.
18. Haranath Nag, Bajepatatappur. Burdwan.
19. Satchidananda Sen, Vill. Kurda, P.O. Kastakurmba, Burdwan.
20. Debkumar Pandey, P.O. Kotalhat, Burdwan.
21. Kashipati Chowdury, P.O. Kamarkita, Burdwan.

Husking Mill (Contd.)

1	2	3
22.	Saktipada Nandi, Vill. Jearah, P.O. Panchkola, Burdwan.	
23.	Kanailal Kundoo, Arenganj, Burdwan.	
24.	Sankarprosad Kooner, Vill. Katwa Rd., Bejoyram, Burdwan.	
25.	Chittaranjan Roy, Vill. Kaligram, P.O. Sonapolason, Burdwan.	
26.	Murarimohan Samanta, Sadhanpur, Burdwan.	
27.	Tarapada Ganguly, P.O. Barsul, Burdwan.	
28.	Gopaljiporasad Bhakat, Keshbanjhatti, Burdwan.	
29.	Lalit Kumar Baishya Saha, P.O. Lakurdi, Burdwan.	
30.	Kamala Kanta Konner, P.O. Sodhya, Burdwan.	
31.	Prankrishna Mukherjee, Vill. Gangapur, P.O. Joleram, Burdwan.	
32.	Sk. Moslem, Vill. Shamsundurpur, Burdwan.	
33.	Bhaskar Ch. Nayak, Vill. Gopalnagar, Burdwan.	
34.	Panchanan Nayek, P.O. Saktigar, Burdwan.	
35.	Kundaram Dey, P.O. Sonauti, Burdwan.	
36.	Jitendra Nath Banerjee, P.O. Panchkola, Burdwan.	
37.	Sisir Kumar Sarkar, P.O. & Vill. Kashhiara, Burdwan.	
38.	Achin Kumar Kundoo, Borehat, Burdwan.	
39.	Rathindra Nath Saha, Gurudasi para, Frazer Avenue, Burdwan.	
40.	Sisir Kumar Halder, Birhatta, Burdwan.	
41.	Sheik Mohammed Ahia, Keshabganj Chatti, Burdwan.	
42.	Basak Ch. Ghosh, P.O. Beghar, Burdwan.	
43.	Gourchandra Dey, P.O. Saktigar, Burdwan.	
44.	Harihar Sinha, Islabad, Burdwan.	
45.	Nadubhusan Sil, P.O. Balgona, Burdwan.	
46.	Bhagabati Husking Mill, Shibsankar Bhakot, Sadarghat, Burdwan.	
47.	Sadananda Ghosh, Bajepuratappur, Burdwan.	
48.	Anil Kumar Halder, P.O. Jeharam, Burdwan.	
49.	Kishori Mohan Mukherjee, P.O. Rayan, Burdwan.	
50.	Dibakar Gupta, Vill. Saligram, P.O. Nabastha, Burdwan.	
51.	Kalicharan Sain, Vill. Bagoor, P.O. Nabastha, Burdwan.	
52.	Abdul Sattar, Vill. Jabrin, P.O. Unchat, Burdwan.	
53.	Sk. Abdul Gani, Vill. Jabrin, P.O. Uchat, Burdwan.	
54.	Tarak Chandra Sadhukhan, P.O. Debipur, Burdwan.	
55.	Janardan Ghosh, P.O. Satgachia, Burdwan.	
56.	Sk. Giasuddin Ahmed, Vill. Boror, P.O. Chotkanda, Burdwan.	
57.	Rajkumar Das, Memari, Burdwan.	
58.	Amulya Ratan Mondal, Vill. Baloot, P.O. Palla, Burdwan.	
59.	Sibaram Biswaji, Memari, Burdwan.	
60.	Basudeb Das, P.O. Radhakantapur, Burdwan.	
61.	Abdul Kasem Mondal, Vill. Katnapur, P.O. Chotkanda, Burdwan.	
62.	Haripada Ghose, P.O. & Vill. Memari, Burdwan.	
63.	Ramani Mohan Biswas, P.O. Rasulpur, Burdwan.	
64.	M/S. Nandagopal Kumar & Others, P.O. Debipur, Burdwan.	
65.	Loknath Sarvadhikari, P.O. Memari, Burdwan.	
66.	Monmotha Mondal, Vill. Alipur, P.O. Debipur, Burdwan.	
67.	Joygopal Mondal, P.O. Debipur, Burdwan.	
68.	Golamkoal, Vill. Khergram, Kurumbia, P.O. Baramchesguria, Burdwan.	
69.	Mohammad Idris Mondal, Vill. Deulia, P.O. Ajhapur, Burdwan.	
70.	Kripasindhu Sen, P.O. Bitra, Burdwan.	
71.	Ramani Mohan Biswas, and others, P.O. Rasulpur, Burdwan.	

Husking Mill (Contd.)

1	2	3
72.	Dinabandhu Sen and others, P.O. Bitra, Burdwan.	
73.	Durgapada Paul & Others, Vill. Ganter, Burdwan.	
74.	Mahabur Rahman & others, Vill. Kalsi, Chotkanda, Burdwan.	
75.	Durgapada Paul & others, Mallikpur, P.O. Radhakantapur, Burdwan.	
76.	Ajit Kumar Rana, for Jesorekandi Paul, Vill. Kanpur, P.O. Paharhati, Burdwan.	
77.	M/s. Ajit Kumar Hazra, for Mahadeb Hazra, P.O. Mondalgram, Burdwan.	
78.	Prabhas Ranjan Karmakar, Vill. Chakunda, P.O. Nabastha, Burdwan.	
79.	Mahaproad Konner, P.O. Kuchut, Burdwan.	
80.	Kaji Abdul Halim, Vill. Shajadpur, Burdwan.	
81.	Ganesh Chandra Ghosh, P.O. Barapalason, Burdwan.	
82.	Abdul Razzuk, P.O. Barapalason, Burdwan.	
83.	Nabakum Das, P.O. & Vill. Bajure, Burdwan.	
84.	Sukur Mohammad Mondal, for Assad Ali. Vill. Rajekashipur, P.O. Ahmedpur, Burdwan.	
85.	Becharam Panja, P.O. Bohar, Burdwan.	
86.	Tarakeswar Bakat, P.O. Bohar, Burdwan.	
87.	Ramkishore Mukherjee, P.O. Baroa, Burdwan.	
88.	Bholanath Karat, Vill. Palsit, P.O. Bhaita, Burdwan.	
89.	Shibkujan Bhakat, P.O. Memari, Burdwan.	
90.	Anil Kumar Hazra, P.O. Mondalgram, Burdwan.	
91.	Gopal Chandra Roy, Memari, Burdwan.	
92.	Santiram Goswami, P.O. Nabastha, Burdwan.	
93.	Abdul Waheb, Vill. Bainania, P.O. Mondal Gram, Burdwan.	
94.	Arabind Kumar Som, Vill. Belut, P.O. Palla, Burdwan.	
95.	Jamshed Bajkot Chowdhury, Vill. Mirzapur, P.O. Barapolason, Burdwan.	
96.	Abinash Chandra Das, Vill. Gouse, P.O. Bhalipur, Burdwan.	
97.	Nemai Chandra Mondal, Vill. Kalibeda, Burdwan.	
98.	Kartik Ch. Sarkar, Vill. Alipur, P.O. Debipur, Burdwan.	
99.	Murti Mohan Bose, P.O. Bejure, Burdwan.	
100.	Shibapada Sadhukhan, Vill. Belut, P.O. Palla, Burdwan.	
101.	Dilip Kumar Chowdhury, Bhatar, Burdwan.	
102.	Sukdeb Kundoo, P.O. Bonapass, Burdwan.	
103.	Bimal Krishna Saha, P.O. Arroar, Burdwan.	
104.	Abdul Kasem Vill. Alinagar, P.O. Bamsore, Burdwan.	
105.	Ranjit Kumar Samanta, Vill. Balgonal, P.O. Nityananda, Burdwan.	
106.	Abdul Rahim, P.O. Bamsore, Burdwan.	
107.	Fakir Mondal, P.O. Bejoypur, P.O. Kaliajour, Burdwan.	
108.	Sudhin Kumar Singha Roy, P.O. Mahata, Burdwan.	
109.	Balaram Karmakar, P.O. Arroar, Burdwan.	
110.	Nrisingha Prosad Saha, P.O. Arroar, Burdwan.	
111.	Lutfur Rahaman, Vill. Shibpur, P.O. Amrul, Burdwan.	
112.	Kalikrishna Samanta, P.O. Arroar, Burdwan.	
113.	Sabita Mukherjee, Kalibazar, Burdwan.	
114.	Nemai Chandra Das, P.O. Bonapas, Burdwan.	
115.	Shoik Aojar Mohammad, Vill. Muraripur, P.O. Arroar, Burdwan.	
116.	Chowdhury Abuturab, Vill. Balgona, P.O. Nityananda, Burdwan.	
117.	Sk. Majid, Vill. Dayalpur, P.O. Galsi, Burdwan.	
118.	Indra Prosad Mukherjee, Vill. Karoan, P.O. Ramgopalpur, Burdwan.	
119.	Ranjit Kr. Das, P.O. Mankor, Burdwan.	
120.	Madanmohan Chatterjee, P.O. Sarori, Burdwan.	

Husking Mill (Contd.)

1	2	3
121.	Basanta Kr. Samanta, P.O. Mankor, Burdwan.	
122.	Abdul Hamid Mallik, Vill. Pursa, P.O. Paraj, Burdwan.	
123.	Sk. Karimuddin, P.O. Paraj, Burdwan.	
124.	Sk. Elahibox Mallik, Vill. Kolkol, P.O. Paraj, Burdwan.	
125.	Md. Golamasfia, Vill. Baradighi, P.O. Sanko, Burdwan.	
126.	Md. Maksud Sheik, P.O. Budbud chatti, Burdwan.	
127.	Saktipada Mondal, P.O. Galsi, Burdwan.	
128.	Sayadur Rahaman Mallik, Vill. & P.O. Galsi, Burdwan.	
129.	Kartic Ch. Hazra, P.O. Ramgopalpur, Burdwan.	
130.	Sudhir Kr. Tah, P.O. Sanko, Burdwan.	
131.	Sr. Mahohar Saha, P.O. Galsi, Burdwan.	
132.	Mahim Ranjan Chanda, P.O. Mankor, Burdwan.	
133.	Anukul Ch. Roy, Khana Jn. Co-op. Society, Khana Jn., Burdwan.	
134.	Abdul Mallik, Vill. Chotomuria, P.O. Khana, Burdwan.	
135.	Md. Hatem Mistri, Vill. Pursa, P.O. Paraj, Burdwan.	
136.	Gulam Mohammad, P.O. Galsi, Burdwan.	
137.	Sk. Illius, Vill. Baramuria, P.O. Khana, Burdwan.	
138.	Abdul Bashid Molla, Vill. Krishnarampur, Burdwan.	
139.	Bejoy Ch. Hazra, Vill. Mollasarul, P.O. Ramgopalpur, Burdwan.	
140.	Satya Narayan Paul, P.O. Galsi, Burdwan.	
141.	Himanshu Shekhar Panja, P.O. Khana, Burdwan.	
142.	Hasigolam Asdu Mallik, P.O. Serorai, Burdwan.	
143.	Sambhunath Deoan, P.O. Moral, Burdwan.	
144.	Gopalkrishna Samanta, Vill. Bokra, P.O. Raina, Burdwan.	
145.	Krishnagopal Samanta, Vill. Bokra, P.O. Raina, Burdwan.	
146.	Samapada Dawn, P.O. Kaiti, Burdwan.	
147.	Radharaman Ghoshal, P.O. Pohalonpur, Burdwan.	
148.	Debbarayan Samanta, P.O. Raina, Burdwan.	
149.	Chandrabhusan Khan, Vill. Guner, P.O. Sanktya, Burdwan.	
150.	Baul Chandra Mondal, Vill. Radhabazar, P.O. Bagrai, Burdwan.	
151.	Surendranath Chakraborty, Prop. Sri Durga H/M, Vill. Nole, P.O. Chhotobairam, Burdwan.	
152.	Baidyanath Chanda, P.O. Moral, Burdwan.	
153.	Mahadebananda Guha, Vill. Belur, P.O. Sanktia, Burdwan.	
154.	Md. Iddris, Vill. Bharam, B.O. Palason, Burdwan.	
155.	Siddheswar Deoan, P.O. Palason, Burdwan.	
156.	Ajoy Ch. Nandi, P.O. Kaiti, Burdwan.	
157.	Md. Abdul Karim, Vill. Machkara, P.O. Hijolna, Burdwan.	
158.	Sibapada Samanta, Vill. Bokra, P.O. Raina, Burdwan.	
159.	Ram Sankar Roy, P.O. & Vill. Kedar, Burdwan.	
160.	Gopi Krishna Samanta, P.O. & Vill. Deriapur, Burdwan.	
161.	Sakti Pada Roy, P.O. Polason, Burdwan.	
162.	Debbarayan Sau, P.O. Kotna, Burdwan.	
163.	Modanmohan Medda, P.O. & Vill. Pohalonpur, Burdwan.	
164.	Karalilal Bhattacharjee, P.O. Painta, Burdwan.	
165.	Munshi Abdul Rouf, P.O. Shamsundar, Burdwan.	
166.	Tinkari Pathak, Secy. Barabainan Samabay Krishija Samity, P.O. Barabainan, Burdwan.	
167.	Promatha Mukherjee, Vill. Chakb'ura, P.O. Kaity, Burdwan.	
168.	Debbarayan Majhi, P.O. Chotobainan, Burdwan.	
169.	Upendra Kar, Vill. Saularpur, P.O. Narugram, Burdwan.	
170.	Narayan Ch. Sarkar, Vill. Ambilabazar, P.O. Kagrai, Burdwan.	
171.	Mrityunjoy Majhi, P.O. Chotobainan, Burdwan.	

Husking Mill (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
172.	Debkumar Samanta, Vill. Angona, P.O. Baragram, Burdwan.	
173.	Gopal Ch. Samanta,	
174.	Krishnapada Ghosh, P.O. Barabainan, Burdwan.	
175.	Munshi Abu Toyab, Vill. Aushara, P.O. Raina, Burdwan. . . .	
176.	Paresh Nath Konar, Vill. Baro, P.O. Gangarampur, Burdwan.	
177.	Gurupada Das, P.O. Raina, Burdwan.	
178.	Prabhat Rajan Das, P.O. Polason, Burdwan.	
179.	Atul Kr. Ghosh, Vill. Kelui, P.O. Mosagram, Burdwan.	
180.	Kalicharan Banerjee, P.O. Panchra, Burdwan.	
181.	Sachinanda Kundoo, Vill. Jamalpur, P.O. Sadipur, Burdwan.	
182.	Panchkari Mondal, Vill. Ramnathpur, P.O. Berugram, Burdwan.	
183.	Azizulbari Sarkar, Vill. Kamardanga, P.O. Abujahati, Burdwan.	
184.	Gangaram Nandi, P.O. Joggram, Burdwan.	
185.	Satish Ch. Ghosh, P.O. Chakdighi, Burdwan.	
186.	Raijuddin Mallik, P.O. Mosagram, Burdwan.	
187.	Ananta Kumar Dey, P.O. Joggram, Burdwan.	
188.	Annwarali Midda, Vill. Sahapur, P.O. Parbatipur, Burdwan.	
189.	Saktipada Karmakar, Vill. Sure, P.O. Surekalna, Burdwan.	
190.	Mukunda Murari Seal, P.O. Jamalpur, Burdwan.	
191.	Gourgopal Samanta, Vill. Katora, P.O. Joggram, Burdwan.	
192.	Brajendra Kr. Chakraborty, Ilsara, P.O. Jougram, Burdwan.	
193.	Panchugopal Ghosh, Vill. Ilampur, P.O. Paratal, Burdwan.	
194.	Santisudha Chowdhury, Managing Director, P.O. Ajahapur, Burdwan.	
195.	Gangadhar Rakshit, Vill. Bhairabpur, P.O. Rukkinimohalla, Burdwan.	
196.	Dibakar Awan, Vill. Gureghar, P.O. Chakdighi, Burdwan.	
197.	Santosh Kr. Bose, P.O. Ajahapur, Burdwan.	
198.	Indu Bhusan Ghosh, P.O. Abuyhati, Burdwan.	
199.	Sk. Ahammed Hossain, Riselatpur, P.O. Amarpur, Burdwan.	
200.	Harisadhan Ghosh, Vill. Sambhupur, P.O. Sadipur, Burdwan.	
201.	Sudhir Kr. Sarkar, P.O. Kulingram, Burdwan.	
202.	Ramkrishna Dey, Vill. Betrogaria, P.O. Poratab, Burdwan.	
203.	Gangadhar Raha, P.O. Salipur, Burdwan.	
204.	Badal Ch. Dutta, P.O. Jougram, Burdwan.	
205.	Norottam Singha & others, Vill. Gramkalna, Burdwan.	
206.	Gadadhar Sadhukhan, Vill. Belut, Burdwan.	
207.	Gokulbehari Ghosh, P.O. Oari, Burdwan.	
208.	Sk. Nabi Baksha, Vill. Chatimpur, P.O. Sagrai, Burdwan.	
209.	Gourisankar Ghosh, Vill. Moshila, P.O. Sasanga, Burdwan.	
210.	Sk. Kayom Ali Mondal, Vill. Gouri, P.O. Kayar, Burdwan.	
211.	Sadaruddin Mia, Vill. Badulia, P.O. Sagrai, Burdwan.	
212.	Gobardhan Sannyashi, Vill. Pohelanpur, P.O. Hejalna, Burdwan.	
213.	Jamini Ranjan Mondal, Vill. Kalgolaghat, P.O. Sasanga, Burdwan.	
214.	Sitansu Shekhar Sarkar, Vill. Talna, P.O. Sankhari, Burdwan.	
215.	M/s. Santosh Kr. Sarkar, P.O. & Vill. Sanganga, Burdwan.	
216.	Pankoj Kr. Ghosh, Vill. Khejurhat, P.O. Uari, Burdwan.	
217.	Ramkrishna Balabal, Vill. Debrajhat, P.O. Chandipur, Burdwan.	
218.	Janaki Ballav Mukherjee, P.O. Tarkona, Burdwan.	
219.	Sitesh Ch. Mazumder, P.O. Sankari, Burdwan.	
220.	Anath Bandhu Som, P.O. Bajekumerpur, Burdwan.	
221.	Sk. Golam Hussain, Vill. Huria, P.O. Sankari, Burdwan.	
222.	Himansu Sankar Ghosh, P.O. Ukrid, Burdwan.	

Husking Mill (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
223.	Girindra Kr. Ghosh, P.O. Ukrid, Burdwan.	
224.	Bejon Behari Dutt, P.O. Kedur, Burdwan.	
225.	Ranjit Kr. Tah, P.O. Sanganga, Burdwan.	
226.	Samsulallain Molla, Vill. Selat, P.O. Kurumba, Burdwan.	
227.	Sudhireswar Roy, Vill. Alut, P.O. Gushkara, Burdwan.	
228.	Baidyanath Mondal, Vill. Sonar, P.O. Kota, Burdwan.	
229.	Md. Abdual Hossain, Vill. Abhirampur, P.O. Eral, Burdwan.	
230.	Anil Kr. Banerjee, P.O. Ausgram, Burdwan.	
231.	Md. Danesh Mondal, P.O. Bhedia, Burdwan.	
232.	Surendra Mohan Roy, P.O. Amrarghat, Burdwan.	
233.	Md. Israil, Vill. Jamtara, P.O. Amararghat, Burdwan.	
234.	Patitpaban Dhar, P.O. Bhedia, Burdwan.	
235.	Hanauul Rashid, Vill. Bholki, P.O. Eral, Burdwan.	
236.	Rousan Ali Mallik, P.O. Kota, Burdwan.	
237.	Anil Kr. Hazra, Prop. Annapurna Paddy H/M. P.O. Gushkara, Burdwan.	
238.	Md. Ibrahim Mondal, Vill. Ganrai, P.O. Barnabagram, Burdwan.	
239.	Tarakanath Kesh, Vill. Belari, P.O. Barabelagona, Burdwan.	
240.	Sri Sukhendu Singha Roy, P.O. Gushkara, Burdwan.	
241.	Durgapada Senapati, Vill. Hat-Kirtinagar, P.O. Dighanagore, Burdwan.	
242.	Baidyanath Ghosh, P.O. Kurumba, Burdwan.	
243.	Asim Kumar Paul, P.O. Gushkara, Burdwan.	
244.	Nityananda Samanta, Kalikapur, P.O. Illambazar, Burdwan.	
245.	Nurmohammad Millai, Vill. Pichkuri, P.O. Digha, Burdwan.	
246.	Krishna Ch. Chatterjee, Vill. Takipur, P.O. Barabelgon, Burdwan.	
247.	Sk. Sahadat Hossain, Vill. Nabagram, P.O. Paligram, Burdwan.	
248.	Ajit Kumar Paul, P.O. Digha, Burdwan.	
249.	Golam Mortuza, Abdul Latif, Vill. Tetulbazar, P.O. Bhedia, Burdwan.	
250.	Secy. Gushkara Marketing Society, Pronoda Kr. Bakshi, P.O. Gushkara, Burdwan.	
251.	Kalipada Bakshi & others, P.O. Debewala, Burdwan.	

ASANSOL SUB-DIVISION

252.	Ramratan Gardi, Vill. Nutunganj, P.O. Rajband, Burdwan.
253.	Ganesh Ch. Tah, P.O. Panagarbazar, Burdwan.
254.	Sanat Kumar Ganguly, Vill. Kuldaha, P.O. Malandighi, Burdwan.
255.	Safiuddin, P.O. Amrai, Burdwan.
256.	Prohlad Ch. Sen, Vill. Nakrakuda, P.O. Lowdaha, Burdwan.
257.	Bhabesh Chandra Saha, Vill. Kandeswar, P.O. Amrai, Burdwan.
258.	Tarapada Saha, Vill. Kandeswar, P.O. Amrai, Burdwan.
259.	Muktar Hussain Zamadar, Vill. Bijra, P.O. Dhabui, Burdwan.
260.	Kishorimohan Gandhi, P.O. Sitarampur, Burdwan.
261.	Bidi Ch. Agarwal, P.O. Kult, Burdwan.
262.	Arjundas Agarwal, P.O. Sitarampur, Burdwan.
263.	Sitaram Agarwal, Kalyanswari, Rd., P.O. Barakar, Burdwan.
264.	Sagarmal Agarwal, P.O. Barakar, Burdwan.
265.	Ramgopal Pitaniwala, Noamatpur, P.O. Sitarampur, Burdwan.
266.	Nakri Mukherjee, P.O. Ukhra, Burdwan.
267.	Sohanlal Agarwala, P.O. Behula, Burdwan.
268.	Radha Shyam Mondal, P.O. Behula, Burdwan

Husking Mill (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
269.	Jugol Kishore Sarma, 39, Raja P. N. Mukherjee Rd.,	P.O. Raniganj. Burdwan.
270.	Ramsudhir Hazra, P.O. Khejorgram,	Burdwan.
271.	Matilal Mondal, P.O. Khejorgram,	Burdwan.
272.	Isanul Haque, P O. Ondal,	Burdwan.
273.	Bhamdean Maheswari, P.O. Pandebeswar,	Burdwan.
274.	Satyanarayan Marwari, P.O. Ondal,	Burdwan.
275.	Tarapada Halder, P.O. Domohini,	Burdwan.
276.	Jayram Mondal, P.O. Domohini,	Burdwan.
277.	Kaji Enayet Karim, Domonini,	Burdwan.
278.	Anit Kr. Ghanti, P.O. Ponuria,	Burdwan
279.	Nagraj Jain, P.O. Domohini,	Burdwan.
280.	Debendra Nath Halder, P.O. Janugram,	Burdwan.
281.	Gobinda Lal Ghanti, Vill. Sarishatala,	Burdwan
282.	Prosad Deo Maheswari, P.O. Domohini,	Burdwan.
283.	Sitaram Saw, P.O. Ponuria,	Burdwan.
284.	Jugol Kishore Sampalia, P.O. Jamuria,	Burdwan.
285.	Ramkumar Agarwala, P.O. Jamuria,	Burdwan.
286.	Hira Lal Mondal, Vill. Khettadihi,	Burdwan.
287.	Bipracharan Banerjee, P.O. Behula,	Burdwan.
288.	Balmunda Meghatia, P.O. Jamuria,	Burdwan.
289.	Jaladhar Rana, P.O. Khottadihi,	Burdwan.
290.	Samsunder Tibriwala, P.O. Jamuria,	Burdwan.
291.	Sakrilal Mondal, P.O. Khottadihi,	Burdwan.
292.	Nandadulal Mondal, Vill. Parul. P.O. Sonkulti,	Burdwan.
293.	Motilal Bonwarilal, P.O. Jamuria,	Burdwan.
294.	Naranglal Tibriwala, P.O. Jamuria,	Burdwan.
295.	Gopal Ch. Mondal, Vill. Amrasuta, P.O. Searsal,	Burdwan.
296.	Balkrishna Patra, Vill. Pansala, P.O. Raniganj,	Burdwan.

KATWA SUBDIVISION

297.	Sushil Kumar Mondal, P.O. Kharajgram,	Burdwan.
298.	Kazi Quismul Islam, P.O. Daihat,	Burdwan.
299.	Satayendra Nath Saha, P.O. Katwa,	Burdwan.
300.	Anil Kr. Saha, P.O. Daihat,	Burdwan.
301.	Narendra Nath Mondal, P.O. Daihat,	Burdwan.
302.	Mihir Kr. Rakshit, P.O. Daihat,	Burdwan.
303.	Harinarayan Karmakar, Katwa,	Burdwan.
304.	Md. Issuf Mondal, P.O. Okersha,	Burdwan.
305.	Amaresh Ch. Kumar, P.O. Cahidrapur,	Burdwan.
306.	Sadananda Dhara, Katwa,	Burdwan.
307.	Ranjit Kumar Modak, Katwa,	Burdwan.
308.	Gobinda Ram Agarwal, Katwa,	Burdwan.
309.	Khauiram Saha, P.O. Katwa,	Burdwan.
310.	Charandas Mondal & Sons, Katwa,	Burdwan.
311.	Biswanath Mondal, Katwa,	Burdwan.
312.	Narugopal Banerjee, P.O. Katwa,	Burdwan.
313.	Jagannath Samanta, P.O. Managram,	Burdwan.
314.	Mahadeb Ghosh, Vill. Mamerdanga, P.O. Ketugram,	Burdwan.
315.	Abdur Razak, P.O. Santipur,	Burdwan.

Husking Mill (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
316.	Satya Kinkar Karmakar, Vill. Sadipur, P.O. Barugram, Burdwan.	
317.	Debnath Karmakar, P.O. Rajour, Burdwan.	
318.	Surendra Nath Mazumder, Vill. Barugram, P.O. Sadipur, Burdwan.	
319.	Krishna Ch. Gasui, P.O. Kandra, Burdwan.	
320.	Jafuruddin Ahmed, Vill. Khalilpur, Burdwan.	
321.	Biswanath Chatterjee, P.O. Kadura, Burdwan.	
322.	Saktipada Biswas, Vill. Malagram, P.O. Simudia, Burdwan.	
323.	Sailesh Ch. Karmakar, P.O. Rajoor, Burdwan.	
324.	Radha Charan Dutt, P.O. Sreegopalpur, Burdwan.	
325.	Gurugati Ghosh, P.O. Aukona, Burdwan.	
326.	Dibakar Majumder, P.O. Burdwanraj, Burdwan.	
327.	Raipada Dutta, P.O. Aukona, Burdwan.	
328.	Sailendra Ch. Karmakar, P. O. Rajpur, Burdwan.	
329.	Kazi Abdul Motaheb, P.O. Sangapur, Burdwan.	
330.	Jiller Rahaman on behalf of Nurunnessa Begam, P.O. Aukhona, Burdwan.	
331.	Panchkari Das, Kulsona, Burdwan.	
332.	Sudhir Ranjan Roy, P.O. Kowarpur, Burdwan.	
333.	Md. Habibur Rahaman, P.O. Mongalkot, Burdwan.	
334.	M/s. Ramkrishna Garai, P.O. Purbagopalpur, Burdwan.	
335.	Protul Ch. Kundu, Vill. Bhairabpur, P.O. Poshla, Burdwan.	
336.	Sreedam Ch. Saha, P.O. Kashemnagar, Burdwan.	
337.	Abdul Malik Mallik, Vill. Nabagram, Burdwan.	

KALNA SUBDIVISION

338.	Satchidananda Mitra, Vill. Pathardanga, P.O. Sahajpur, Burdwan.
339.	Ganga Narayan Mitra, Vill. Kalinagar, P.O. Kalna, Burdwan.
340.	Shibsankar Sen, Vill. Ghanashyampur, P.O. Pitra, Burdwan.
341.	Monoranjan Sen & Shibsankar Tewari, Sakuntala Kalna, Burdwan.
342.	Janmajoy Biswas, P.O. Sahajpur, Burdwan.
343.	Ramabtar Misra, P.O. Kalna, Burdwan.
344.	Digbijoy Biswas, P.O. Sahajpur, Burdwan.
345.	Dhirendra Nath Saha, Choto Decanpara, Burdwan.
346.	Md. Abdul Hasem, P.O. Baharkali, Burdwan.
347.	Mirlal Roy Chowdhury, P.O. Kalna, Burdwan.
348.	Shyamsumdar Agarwala, Chotodewani, Burdwan. P.O. Kalna.
349.	Subodh Kr. Nandi, Vill. Mirhat, P.O. Baidyapur, Burdwan.
350.	Sayed Abdul Rahaman, Vill. Uttra, P.O. Bohar, Burdwan.
351.	Kirti Bhusan Kumar, Vill. Noyora, Burdwan.
352.	James Ali Mondal, Vill. Akandapukur, P.O. Bagnapara, Burdwan.
353.	Girija Nanda Addya, P.O. Gangakaiti, Burdwan.
354.	Shib Charan Karmakar, P.O. Dhatrigram, Burdwan.
355.	Sarat Ch. Roy, P.O. Kalna, Burdwan.
356.	Ramapati Kumar, Vill. Chagram, P.O. Baharkuti, Burdwan.
357.	Srimanta Kr. Ghosh, Vill. Sonardan, P.O. Anukhen, Burdwan.
358.	Md. Ilia, Vill. Tala, P.O. Baidyapur, Burdwan.
359.	Ram Kinkar Kundu, Vill. Agradaha, P.O. Akalpush, Burdwan.
360.	Balai Ch. Dutta, Vill. Telalta, P.O. Akalpoush, Burdwan.
361.	Nitya Gopal Kundu, Vill. Panchraki, P.O. Akalpour, Burdwan.
362.	M/s. Dhanapati Koley, Vill. Joypur, P.O. Anukul, Burdwan.
363.	Bansadhar Biswas, Vill. Bishaharidanga, P.O. Sahajpur, Burdwan.
364.	Chandmal Jain, Kalna Bakultala, P.O. Kalna, Burdwan.

Husking Mill (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
365.	Ajit Kumar Koley, Vill. Belkuly, P.O. Dhatrigram, Burdwan.	
366.	Taraknath Kumar, Vill. Noarah, P.O. Boharkuli, Burdwan.	
367.	Madhusudan Haldar, Vill. Anoka, Burdwan.	
368.	Kartic Ch. Lahiri, Vill. Kalinagar, P.O. Kalna, Burdwan.	
369.	Ram Krishna Dey, Vill. Amdabad, P.O. Baidyapur, Burdwan.	
370.	Gunada Narayan Podder, P.O. Masarabdur, Burdwan.	
371.	Mritunjoy Pandey, Vill. Kalna Kasha-rapara, P.O. Kalna, Burdwan.	
372.	Lakshmi Narayan Paul, Vill. Monagarh, P.O. Sultanpur, Burdwan.	
373.	Kartic Ch. Nandi, Vill. Kalna Baraipara, P.O. Kalna, Burdwan.	
374.	Julekumar and others, Vill. Mirhat, P.O. Baidyapur, Burdwan.	
375.	Md. Ali Ahmed Mondal, Vill. Miragachha, P.O. Sahajpur, Burdwan.	
376.	Sri Arun Kumar Kundu, Vill. Kalna Mahismardini Tala, P.O. Kalna, Burdwan.	
377.	Balai Ch. Ghosh, Vill. Jorabati, P.O. Goda Arinda, Burdwan.	
378.	Bishnu Dayal Misra, Vill. Kalna Mahismardinitala, P.O. Kalna, Burdwan.	
379.	Abdul Rashid Mondal, P.O. Bitra, Burdwan.	
380.	Golam Sanidani and Son, Baidyapur, Burdwan.	
381.	Durgadas Nayak, Kalna Bhatra Mohol, P.O. Kalna, Burdwan.	
382.	Jibananda Gupta, Vill. Assempur, P.O. Nashipur, Burdwan.	
383.	Jatindra Nath Biswas, Vill. Sahajpur, P.O. Kalna, Burdwan.	
384.	Taraprosad Dey, P.O. Samudraghar, Burdwan.	
385.	Basudev Kumar, P.O. Jasurah, Burdwan.	
386.	Sripati Ch. Koley, Vill. Shingha, P.O. Anukhal, Burdwan.	
387.	Gurupada Das, P.O. Dhemna, Burdwan.	
388.	Keramat Ali Sheik, P. O. Nadanghat, Burdwan.	
389.	Ajoy Kr. Singha, P.O. Nadanghat, Burdwan.	
390.	Ranjit Konar, Vill. Nawapara, P.O. Nadanghat, Burdwan.	
391.	Dayandar Rehaman, Vill. Khoras, P.O. Nadangram, Burdwan.	
392.	Sk. Rahamatulla Mondal, P.O. Kasthesali, Burdwan.	
393.	Gulamahammed Mondal, Vill. Kharashgram, P.O. Nadanghat, Burdwan.	
394.	Satyendra Nath Chatterjee, P.O. Nadanghat, Burdwan.	
395.	Biswanath Singh Roy and Sons, Vill. Singhari, P.O. Lakshmipur, Burdwan.	
396.	Benod Behari Halder, P. O. Nasarapur, Burdwan.	
397.	Nityagopal Bhowal, Vill. Paruldanga, P.O. Naduralpur, Burdwan.	
398.	Haran Ch. Modak, P.O. Samudraghar, Burdwan.	
399.	Durgadas Chatterjee, P.O. Patuli, Burdwan.	
400.	Narayan Ch. Roy, P.O. Purbatati, Burdwan.	
401.	Mathura Nath Sain, Vill. Patugram, P.O. Peplon, Burdwan.	
402.	Bhairab Kumar Chowdhury, Vill. Salsigram, P.O. Modhyamgram, Burdwan.	
403.	Susanta Kumar Panja, Vill. Iswani, P.O. Kangram, Burdwan.	
404.	Harihar Nadi, Vill. Sijna, P.O. Kushumgram, Burdwan.	
405.	Kashipati Chowdhuri, P.O. Kamarkita, Burdwan.	
406.	Joynal Mondal, Vill. Kule, P.O. Mongalkot, Burdwan.	
407.	Md. Abdul Gani, Vill. Sajna, P.O. Kusumgram, Burdwan.	
408.	Sambhunath Sen, Vill. Mahogdanga, P.O. Kusumgram, Burdwan.	
409.	Baidyanath Paul, P.O. Memari, Burdwan.	
410.	Umapati Bose, Vill. Uttardeghi, P.O. Kaigram, Burdwan.	
411.	Kartic Ch. Samanta, P.O. & Vill. Kasha, Burdwan.	
412.	Monohar Saha, P.O. Galsi, Burdwan.	

APPENDIX VIII

List of Oil Mills of Burdwan District.

Sl. No.	Name and address of Oil Mills	No. of Ghani	No. of expeller	Annual capacity in M.T.	Seed
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Burdwan Sadar					
1.	Ram Dayal Oil Mill, Alamganj, BWN.	64	2	530.4	Mustard
2.	Sri Guru Oil Mill, Keshabganj, Chatti, Burdwan.	16	1	249.6	-do-
3.	Dutta Oil Mill, Dewandighi, BWN.	16	1	249.6	-do-
4.	Ashoka Oil Mill, -do-	16	1	249.6	-do-
5.	Haranath Nag & Co., Bajepuratappur, Burdwan.	12	1	187.2	-do-
6.	Janakiram Tulsidas, Bajepuratappur, Burdwan.	12	1	140.4	-do-
7.	Lakshmi Oil Mill, Alamganj, Burdwan.	6	1	62.4	-do-
8.	Sankarji Oil Mill, Nutanganj Burdwan.	6	1	78.0	-do-
9.	Gourisankar Oil Mill, -do-	4	1	31.2	-do-
10.	Satyanarayan Oil Mill, Shyambazar, Burdwan.	4	1	31.2	-do-
11.	Tara Oil Mill, Kotalhat, Burdwan.	4	1	31.2	-do-
12.	Radhaballav Oil Mill, Nutanganj, Burdwan.	4	1	31.2	-do-
13.	Mahabir Oil & Rice Mill, Alamganj, Burdwan.	4	1	31.2	-do-
14.	Memari Oil Mill, Memari, Burdwan.	4	1	31.2	-do-
15.	Sri Gopal Oil Mill, Memari, Burdwan.	4	1	31.2	-do-
16.	Mankar Oil Mill, Mankar, Burdwan.	12	1	936	-do-
17.	Gushkara Oil Mill Co., Gushkara, Burdwan.	6	1	468	-do-
18.	Saraswati Oil Mill, Gushkara, Burdwan.	4	1	31.2	-do-
19.	Sew Sakti Oil & Flour Mill, Gushkara, Burdwan.	20	1	60.0	-do-
20.	Joy Prakash Oil Mill, Borehat, Burdwan.	—	—	—	-do-
Asansol					
1.	Mahadeb Rambilas Oil Mill, Raniganj, Burdwan.	80	3	3240	-do-
2.	Srikrishna Oil & Flour Mill, Raniganj, Burdwan.	24	2	2000	-do-
3.	Kalooram Prahlad Roy Oil Mill, Raniganj, Burdwan.	20	1	2160	-do-
4.	Madan Mohan Oil Mill, Raniganj.	36	1	3000	-do-
5.	Biswanath Oil Mill, -do-	32	2	3500	-do-
6.	Sri Mahalaxmi Oil Mills, -do-	40	2	1300	-do-
7.	Omkarnath Oil Mills, Raniganj	8	1	300	-do-
8.	Jhunjhunwala Oil Mill, -do-	8	1	200	-do-
9.	Kuariram Jharilal Oil Mills, Raniganj, Burdwan.	18	1	600	-do-
10.	Hariram Madhusadanlal Oil Mill, Raniganj,	12	1	500	-do-

Appendix VIII (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
11. Sri Lasmi Oil & Rice Mill, Sitarampur, BWN.	36	2	3000	-do.
12. Sri Kalyaneswari Oil Mill, Nematpur.	32	2	2500	-do-
13. Sri Goenka Oil & Flour Mill, Neamatpur,	10	1	400	-do-
14. Suhasaria Oil & Flour Mills. Barakar.	32	2	2500	-do-

Katwa

1. Sri Khudiram Sahu, Katwa, BWN.	3
2. Sri Ananda Gopal Sahu.	3
3. Sri Charu Mallick.	3
4. Sri Sadananda Mandal.	3

APPENDIX—IX *

I. Agricultural Marketing (Co-operative) Societies (Large-sized) :

1. Burdwan Central Co-op. Agril. Production and Marketing Society Ltd., Memari.
2. Paharhati 'O' Uttar Memari Co-op. Agril. Marketing Society Ltd., Paharhati.
3. Gushkara Co-op. Multipurpose & Marketing Society Ltd., Gushkara.
4. Hat-Doluibazar Sashy Utpadan 'O' Bikray Samabay Samity Ltd., Rasulpur.
5. Jamalpur Thana L.S. Co-op. Agril. Marketing Society Ltd., Jamalpur.
6. Galsi Thana Large Sized Co-op. Agril. Marketing Society Ltd., Galsi.
7. Bhatar Thana L.S. Co-op. Agril. Marketing Society Ltd., Bhatar.
8. Raina Khandaghosh Thana L.S. Co-op. Agril. Marketing Society Ltd., Sehara.
9. Burdwan Thana L.S. Co-op. Agril. Marketing Society Ltd., Burdwan-2.
10. Burdwan Zonal Co-op. Multipurpose & Marketing Society Ltd., Burdwan.
11. Katwa Thana Agricultural Marketing Co-op. Society Ltd., Katwa.
12. Ketugram Thana Agricultural Marketing Co-op. Society Ltd., Ramjibanpur.
13. Mangolkot Thana Agril. Marketing Society Ltd., Kaichar.
14. Kanksa Thana Agril. Marketing Co-op. Society Ltd., Panagar.
15. Barari Anchalik and Manteswar Thana Co-op. Marketing Society Ltd., Kusumgram.
16. Purbasthali Thana Agril. Marketing Co-op. Society Ltd., Patuli.
17. Kalna Thana Agril. Co-op. Marketing Society Ltd., Nibhuji.
18. Purbasthali (No. 2) Thana Agril. Co-op. Marketing Society Ltd., Nadanghat.
19. Kalna Block (No. II) Thana Agril. Marketing Society Ltd., Sigerkone.

N. B.● The number of L. S. Societies increased to 23 in 1967-68 with a total share Capital of Rs. 30,41,000'00.

APPENDIX—X

List of Marketing Societies which obtained loan from the Government under C. D. Programme during the 1st five year plan.

Sl. No.	Name of the Society	Financial Assistance from Govt.	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(4)	(3)
1.	Burdwan Central Co-operative Agril. Production and Marketing Society Ltd.	C.D. Loan, Rs. 20,000/- Cold Storage loan. Rs. 6,50,000/-	At present working as Large sized Marketing Society.
2.	Gushkara Co-operative Multipurpose and Marketing Society Ltd.	C. D. Loan. Rs. 20,000/-	-do-
3.	Paharhati 'O' Uttar Memari Samabaya Sashya Utpadan 'O' Bikray Samity Ltd.	C.D. Loan. Rs. 6,000/-	-do-
4.	Hat.Daluibazar Sashya Utpadan 'O' Bikray Samabaya Samity Ltd.	C.D. Loan. Rs. 14,000/-	-do-
5.	Dirghanagar Union Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.	C.D. Loan. Rs. 2,500/-	-do-
6.	Karatia Samobay Sashya Utpadan 'O' Bikray Samity Ltd.	C.D. Loan. Rs. 5,000/-	-do-
7.	Purpatati Sarbartha Sadhak Samabaya Samity Ltd.	C.D. Loan. Rs. 5,000/-	-do-
8.	Dakshin Barendra Union Co-op. Multipurpose Society Ltd.	C.D. Loan. Rs. 5,000/-	-do-
9.	Nimo Union Sarbartha Sadhak Samabaya Samity Ltd.	C.D. Loan. Rs. 7,750/-	-do-
10.	Khargram Samabaya Krishi Samity Ltd.	C.D. Loan. Rs. 2,000/-	-do-
11.	Palsha Krishi 'O' Bipanan Samabaya Samity Ltd.	C.D. Loan. Rs. 5,000/-	-do-
12.	Bonpas Samabaya Krishi 'O' Bipanan Samity Ltd.	C.D. Loan. Rs. 5,000/-	-do-
13.	Mahata Union Co-op. Multipurpose Society Ltd.	C.D. Loan. Rs. 5,000/-	-do-
14.	Chanak Samabaya Bikraya Samity Ltd.	C.D. Loan. Rs. 5,000/-	-do-
15.	Eruar Union Samabaya Bikraya Samity Ltd.	C.D. Loan. Rs. 2,500/-	-do-

APPENDIX—XI

LIST OF IMPORTANT TRADERS, COMMISSION AGENTS
OF BURDWAN DISTRICT

Traders of Paddy, Rice, Pulses etc. etc.

Burdwan Sadar Subdivision :

1. M/s. Jain Brothers, Borehat, Burdwan.
2. „ Haripada and Krishnapda Sahani, Borehat, Burdwan.
3. „ Santalal Agarwala, Borehat, Burdwan.
4. „ Banawarilal Panja, Borehat, Burdwan.
5. „ Bakshiram Lakshminarayan, Borehat, Burdwan.
6. „ Lachman Prasad, Borehat, Burdwan.

Appendix XI (Contd.)

7.	M/s.	Sampat Ray Surendra Kumar, Borehat, Burdwan.
8.	„	Himanshu Shekhar Kundu and Bros., Natunganj, Burdwan.
9.	„	Biswnath Binodekumar, Nutanganj, Burdwan.
10.	„	Satya Sen, Bajepuratappur, Burdwan.
11.	„	Gopal Chand Panja and Sons, Bajepuratappur, Burdwan.
12.	„	Banaharilal Panja and Bholanath Nag, Bajepuratappur, Burdwan.
13.	„	Prabhuram Sarajuram, Bhakat, Bajepuratappur, Burdwan.
14.	„	Gour Chand Mondal, Bajepuratappur, Burdwan.
15.	„	Parbati Charan Ta, Badamtalla, Burdwan.
16.	„	Haribansha Dutta & Sons, Tetultalla, Burdwan.
17.	„	Gandha Banik Society, Raniganj Bazar, Burdwan.
18.	„	Kailash Chandra Agarwalla and Bros., Natunganj, Burdwan.
19.	„	Sambhunath Konger, P.O. Gushkara, Burdwan.
20.	„	Baidyanath Mukherjee, —do—
21.	„	Kamalesh Chongder, —do—
22.	„	Brajeswar Chongder, —do—
23.	„	Triguneswar Chongder, —do—
24.	„	Adhir Kr. Saha, —do—
25.	„	Parbati Charan Daloi, —do—
26.	„	Gakuleswar Ray, —do—
27.	„	Magaram Garai, —do—
28.	„	Ramprasad Bhakat, —do—
29.	„	Chunilal Jitmal, —do—
30.	„	Janaki Shaw, —do—
31.	„	Deblal Marathi, —do—
32.	„	Kameswar Shaw, —do—
33.	„	Guha & Co, P.O. Memari, Dist. Burdwan.
34.	„	S. B. Guha, —do—
35.	„	Jagannath Ray, —do—

ASANSOL SUBDIVISIONS :

36.	„	Jiaram Jagannath, Asansol Munshibazar, Burdwan.
37.	„	Sagarmal Jalan, Munshibazar, Asansol, Burdwan.
38.	„	Purusathamdas Jalan, —do—
39.	„	Muloban Prosad, —do—
40.	„	Mathura Prasad, —do—
41.	„	Kedarnath Agarwal, —do—
42.	„	Banarasilal Mannalal, —do—
43.	„	Madanlal Kedarnath, —do—
44.	„	Judarlal Binodkumar, —do—
45.	„	Surajmal Bhoramal, —do—
46.	„	Kalachand Saha, —do—
47.	„	Dharamraj Rampratap, Niamatpur, Burdwan.
48.	„	Lakshmilal Fulchand, —do—
49.	„	Hiralal Badriprasad, —do—
50.	„	Jugal Prosad Goenka, —do—
51.	„	Bhagabati Prosad Goenka, —do—
52.	„	Ramabtar Goenka, —do—
53.	„	Basudev Goenka, —do—
54.	„	Sew Kanandas Matadin, —do—
55.	„	Chimallal Kesoriprosad, —do—
56.	„	Radhasyam Goenka, —do—
57.	„	Sew Karandas Jaynarayan, —do—

Appendix XI (Contd.)

58.	„	Umasankar Oil Mill, Sitarampur, Burdwan.
59.	„	Goenka Oil Mill, —do—
60.	„	Mahabir Prosad Agarwal Oil Mill. —do—
61.	„	Sri Kalyani Oil Mill, —do—
62.	„	Piramal Sagarmal, Barakar, Burdwan.
63.	„	Piramal Matadia, —do—
64.	„	Jamunadhar Maghraj, —do—
65.	„	Bikharam Binod Kumar, —do—
66.	„	Gynniram Raghunath Roy, —do—
67.	„	Shyam Sundar Ramgopal, —do—
68.	„	Tarapada Barat and Shyam Barat, —do—
69.	„	Sitaram Narayandas, —do—
70.	„	Satya Narayan Goenka, Marwaripatti, Raniganj, Burdwan.
71.	„	Bajenlal Sarab, Hospital Road, Raniganj, Burdwan.
72.	„	Kamal Sadhu, Raniganj.
73.	„	Ramgopal Sarab, Hospital Road, Raniganj.
74.	„	Radhashyam Sarab, —do—
75.	„	Mohanlal Ramawter, —do—
76.	„	Mohanlal Agarwala, Kharsuli Bazar, Raniganj.
77.	„	Ramdas Kedarnath, —do—
78.	„	Beharashi Lal Bhaturia, Tilak Road, —do—
79.	„	Brijlal Lasolka, Kharsuli Bazar, Raniganj.
80.	„	Fulchand Santhalin, Raniganj.
81.	„	Chotelal Bholaram, Kharsuli Bazar, Raniganj.
82.	„	Haru Bakat Badriprasad, —do—
83.	„	Saha and Co., Raniganj.
84.	„	Narayan and Co., —do—
85.	„	Madanmohan Oil Mill, Kharsuli bazar, Raniganj.
86.	„	Mahadeolal Ramniwas, Ramnibas Road, —do—
87.	„	Kaluram Prahlad Roy, J. L. Nehru Road, Raniganj.
88.	„	Srikrishna Rice & Oil Mill, Ramnibas Road, Raniganj.
89.	„	Mahabir Oil Mill, Tilak Road, Raniganj.
90.	„	Jhunjhunwala Oil Mill C. C. Das Road, Raniganj.

KATWA SUBDIVISION :

91.	„	Anil Kumar Saha, Katwa, Burdwan.
92.	„	Lakshinarayan Janakilal, Katwa, Burdwan.
93.	„	Rewraj Prosad Dam, Katwa.
94.	„	Daskhinaranjan Mukherjee, Katwa.
95.	„	Rabindra Nath Daw, Katwa.
96.	„	Satyanarayan Agarwalla, Katwa.
97.	„	Judhisthir Shah, Katwa.
98.	„	Panja Brothers, Katwa.
99.	„	Satyanarayan Mondal, Dainhat, Burdwan.
100.	„	Shiv Sankar Trading Co., Katwa, Burdwan.
101.	„	Gouri Sankar Gajanan, Katwa.
102.	„	Nanichora Mallick, Katwa, Burdwan.
103.	„	Radhashyam Saha, Katwa, Burdwan.
104.	„	Mahim Ranjan Saha, —do—
105.	„	Madanlal Malisree, Dainhat, Burdwan.
106.	„	Sarat Saha, Dainhat, Burdwan.
107.	„	Hari Krishna Agarwalla, Dainhat, Burdwan.

Appendix XI (Contd.)

KALNA SUBDIVISION

108. M/s. Garia and Co., Mahismardini tala, Kalna, Burdwan.
109. " Ramswarilal Agarwalla, Chakbazar, Kalna, Burdwan.
110. " Ramkumar Agarwalla, —do—
111. " Chandra Shekhar Bhakat, —do—
112. " Dina Bandhu Saha, Municipal Road, Kalna.
113. " Jagadish Ch. Shamanta, Sonapatti, Kalna.
114. " Bhakta Pada Majhi, Kalna.
115. " Brojadulal Ganguli, Kalna.
116. " Sadhan Chandra Das, Bakultala, Kalna.
117. " Ghanashyam Mishra, Mahismardini Tala, Kalna.
118. " Panchanan Saha, Fatakdwār, Kalna.
119. " Bhusan Ch. Das, Nibhujibazar, Kalna.
120. " Abul Kasha, Purnanhat, Nibhujibazar, Kalna.
121. " Durgapada Sadhu Khan, —do—
122. " Radha Raman Mukherjee, —do—
123. " Pran Kumar Kundu, —do—
124. " Gulamahammed Mondal, Nadanghat, Burdwan.
125. " Abdul Kader Sehana, —do—
126. " Abodh Behari Pandey, —do—
127. " Bagala Pada Sinha, —do—
128. " Saktipada Khan, —do—
129. " Anil Kumar Ghosh. Patuli, Burdwan.
130. " Baral Anchalik Monteswar Thana Samabay Bipanan Samity Ltd.,
Kusumgram,
131. " Mazed Mallick, Kusumgram.
132. " Hazarimal Khandenwala, Borchat, Burdwan.
133. " Lachu Sah, Borchat, Burdwan.
134. " Lachman Prasad Shaw, Borchat.
135. " Ray Trading, Alamganj.
136. " Sidhyasar Nayek, Tentutala.
137. " Madanmohan Halder, Sadarghat.
138. " Dhatri Pada Konar, Bhatar.
139. " Jayanta Kr. Hazra, "
140. " Kripa Sindhu Hazra, "
141. " Narendra nath Som, "
142. " Ranajit Kr. Kharpha, "
143. " Kanai Lal Hazra, "
144. " Krishna Kundu, Mankar.
145. " Baidyanath Ray, Mankar.
146. " Shyamprasad Guha, Memari.
147. " Nilmani Samanta & Co., Memari.
148. " Taraknath Bishayee, Memari.
149. " C. C. Laha & Co., Memari.
150. " Lakshmi Bhandar, Memari.
151. " Radha Gobinda Paul, Memari.
152. " Ranjit Kumar Kar & Co., Memari.

Potato Dealers :**Burdwan Sadar Subdivision :**

1. M/s. Radharam Prosad, Raniganj Bazar, Burdwan.
2. " Sreekrishna Golder, Bazepratappur, Burdwan.
3. " Ram Borich Ram, Natunganj, Burdwan.

Appendix XI (Contd.)

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| 4. | M/s. | Bholaram Muniram, Natunganj, Burdwan. | |
| 5. | " | Parameswr Ram, | —do— |
| 6. | " | Biswanath Gossai, | —do— |
| 7. | " | Ramsankar Kamala Prosad, | —do— |
| 8. | " | Janaki Ram Shaw, Gushkara, Burdwan. | |
| 9. | " | Rabi Dutta, Gushkara, Burdwan. | |
| 10. | " | Ram Swarup Shaw, | —do— |
| 11. | " | Ram Chandra Shaw, | —do— |
| 12. | " | Haradhan Mondal, Jamalpur, Burdwan. | |
| 13. | " | Haradhan Konger, | —do— |
| 14. | " | Alkash Uddin, | —do— |
| 15. | " | Krishna Ch. Ghosh, | —do— |
| 16. | " | Keramat Ali, Memari, | —do— |
| 17. | " | Sekh Aktar Ali Miah, | —do— |
| 18. | " | Mahamad Ali Co., Memari. | |
| 19. | " | Kamala Alu Co., Memari. | |
| 20. | " | Dutta & Co., Memari. | |
| 21. | " | Sri Chaitanya Laha, Memari, Burdwan. | |
| 22. | " | Sri Kaliji Alu Supply Co., Barakar. | |
| 23. | " | Natu Saw, Barakar, Burdwan. | |
| 24. | " | Sri Taraknath Bishayec, Memari. | |

Asansol :

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| 25. | " | Bhrigee & Co., Munshibazar, Asansol. | |
| 26. | " | Saraju Prosad Tuntun Babu, | -do- |
| 27. | " | Durgapada Murlidhar, Munshibazar, Asansol. | |
| 28. | " | Vegetable Supply Co., | -do- |
| 29. | " | Hariprasad Khatik, | -do- |
| 30. | " | Bansidhar Kanhailal, | -do- |
| 31. | " | Ganesh & Co., Hattala Road, Raniganj. | |
| 32. | " | Laxmi Co., Hattala Road, Raniganj. | |
| 33. | " | Becharam Satyanarayan, Kharsuli Bazar, Raniganj. | |
| 34. | " | Bajranglal Sarab, Hospital Road, Raniganj. | |
| 35. | " | Kamal Sadhu, Raniganj. | |
| 36. | " | Ramgopal Sarab, Hospital Road, Raniganj. | |
| 37. | " | Radhashyam Sarab, | —do— |

Katwa Subdivision :

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|-----|---|------------------------------|--|
| 38. | " | Satish Chandra Banik, Katwa. | |
| 39. | " | Sasthi Ch. Mondal, Katwa. | |
| 40. | " | Islam Shiekh, Katwa. | |
| 41. | " | Santosh Dutta, Katwa. | |

Kalna Subdivision :

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|------|
| 42. | " | Sailendra nath Choudhury, Mahismardini Tala, Kalna. | |
| 43. | " | Shambhu nath Mallick, | —do— |
| 44. | " | Swapan Goswami, | —do— |
| 45. | " | Balai Chandra Das, | —do— |
| 46. | " | Lakshman Ch. Kundu, | —do— |

Jute Dealers :**Burdwan Sadar Subdivision :**

- | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------------------|------|
| 1. | " | Taraknath Bishayec, Memari, Burdwan. | |
| 2. | " | Chaitanya Laha, | —do— |
| 3. | " | Tinkari Saha, | —do— |

Appendix XI (Contd.)

4. M/s. Mulchan Bhuturia, Mithapukur, Burdwan.
5. „ Haradhan Mondal, Jamalpur, Burdwan.
6. „ Haradhan Konger, —do—
7. „ Alkash Uddin, —do—
8. „ Krishna Ch. Ghosh, —do—

Katwa Subdivision :

9. M/s. Nimai Chandra Saha, Katwa.
10. „ Nanichora Mallick, Katwa.
11. „ Satyanarayan Agarwalla, Katwa.
12. „ Brahananda Goenka, Katwa.
13. „ Madanlal Mahisree, Dainhat.
14. „ Bhupati Podder, Dainhat.
15. „ Sarat Saha, Dainat,
16. „ Jagadish Sarkar, Dainhat.
17. „ Brindaban Saha, Dainhat, Burdwan.
18. „ Harikrishna Agarwalla, Dainhat.
19. „ Gopal Mohanta, Dainhat.
20. „ Satyanarayan Mondal, Dainhat.
21. „ Uddhyav Mondal, Dainhat.

Kalna Subdivision :

22. „ Rameswarlal Agarwalla, Chakbazar, Kalna.
23. „ Garai & Co. Mahismardini tala, Kalna.
24. „ Ramkumar Agarwalla, Chakbazar, Kalna.
25. „ Bhaktapada Majhi, Kalna.
26. „ Beharilal Agarwalla, Bakultala, Kalna.
27. „ Swapan Goswami, Mahismardini tata, Kalna.
28. „ Laxmi Kanta Kundu, —do—
29. „ Sadhan Chandra Das, —do—
30. „ Gour Chandra Chanda, Kalna.
31. „ Ghanashyam Mishra, Mahismardini tala, Kalna.
32. „ Lakshman Chandra Kundu, Fatakdwar, Kalna.
33. „ Bhusan Ch. Das, Nibhujibazar.
34. „ Anil Kumar Ghosh, Chakbazar.
35. „ Durgapada Sadhukhan, Nibhujibazar.
36. „ Radha Raman Mukherjee, —do—
37. „ Pran Kumar Kundu, —do—
38. „ Kartick Chandra Saha, Patuli.
39. „ Mulchan Pakuria, Nibhujibazar.
40. „ Anil Kumar Ghosh, Patuli.

APPENDIX—XII

Prevailing market price of rice in Burdwan District vis-a-vis Govt.
control price under import notifications.

	Wholesale price in Producing Centres.				Wholesale price in Consuming Centres.		
	Burdwan	Kalna	Katwa	Govt. orders	Asansol	Raniganj	Govt. Order.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1964				On 8.1.64 price			
Januray	68.32	72.00	70.33	for Fine Rice Rs. 71.50	71.00	71.84	As in Col. No. 5.

Appendix XII (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
February	68.65	72.00	70.33	Do	71.24	71.84	Do
March	68.65	72.00	70.00		71.15	71.15	
April	68.65	74.67	73.01		73.33	72.67	
May	68.65	74.00	73.68		74.66	74.66	
June	+ 74.00	74.00	76.36		78.66	79.33	
July	86.64	74.00	83.06		96.00	88.00	
August	+ 93.80	85.74	88.41		96.00	98.67	
September	85.75	88.41	80.38		88.66	88.00	
October	88.42	91.09	85.74		101.33	99.33	
November	- 82.39	84.40	83.06		90.66	89.33	
December	72.36	80.38	83.06	Rice Rs. 71.35 Paddy Rs. 41.20 Ord. Dt. 29.12.64.	96.00	82.67	Rice Rs. 72.35 Paddy Rs. 41.20 Ord. Dt. 29.12.64.
1965							
January	69.66	76.36	69.66	Rice Rs. 72.34 Ord. Dt. 4.1.65.	72.00	71.50	Rice Rs. 73.34 Ord. Dt. 4.1.65.
February	72.34	75.02	75.02		73.33	72.35	
March	75.02	77.70	74.35		70.35	76.36	
April	75.02	68.05	75.02		70.35	91.09	
May	77.07	77.07	80.38		70.35	85.00	
June	+ 85.74	96.45	93.77		106.66	99.03	
July	104.49	112.53	96.45		122.66	112.75	
August	+ 108.51	123.24	115.21		122.66	120.57	
September	- 95.11	115.21	97.79		101.33	101.81	
October	91.09	68.05	100.47		114.66	104.09	
November	96.45	68.05	83.06	1) W. B. Rice & paddy (prohibition on wholesale trade) Ord. dt. 12.11.65. w.e.f. 15.11.65. 2) W.B. Food grains Procurement (levy) Ord. dt. 27.11.65. 3) W.B. Rice Mills Control Ord. dt. 26.11.65.	101.33	70.35	As in Col. No. 5.
December	93.77	70.35	83.06	Paddy old Rs. 41.55 Paddy new Rs. 40.20 Ord. dt. 16.12.65.	157.33	70.35	As in Col. No. 5.

Prices after the wholesale trade was banned with effect from 15-2-66

	Retail price in producing Centre				Retail price in consuming Centre		
	Hurdwan	Kalna	Katwa	Govt. Order	Asansol	Raniganj	Govt. Order.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1966							
January	0.95	1.20	0.81	1) Reinforcement of Order dt. 12.11.65. under notification dt. 29.1.66. w.e.f. 15.2.66. 2) Ban on wholesale trade w.e.f. 15.2.66. Order dt. 29.1.66. 3) Paddy Rs. 41.55 w.e.f. 16.1.66. Order dt. 15.1.66.	1.69	1.87	As in Col. No. 5.

Appendix XII (Contd)

(1) February	(2) 0.88	(3) 1.12	(4) 0.84	(5)	(6) 1.75	(7) 2.00	(8) Rationing Ord. dt.17.2.66 w.e.f. 22-2-66.
March	0.87	1.12	0.95		1.87	2.00	
April	+ 0.96	1.30	1.20		1.50	1.56	
May	0.90	1.33	1.10		1.50	1.75	
June	+ 1.00	1.60	1.40	W.B. Rice and Paddy 2nd Control Order Dt. 30.6.66. w.e.f. 1-7-66.	1.75	1.87	
July	1.10	1.55	1.25		1.75	1.81	
August	1.12	1.62	1.25		2.00	1.75	
September	1.08	1.44	1.15		1.87	1.81	
October	- 1.40	1.37	1.35		1.37	1.50	
November	1.40	1.40	1.38	1) W.B. Rice & Paddy (Licensing & Control) Order. 1966 dt. 1.11.66. w.e.f. 1.11.66. 2) Procurement price- Paddy-Rs. 45.55, Rice -Rs. 78.00 Order Dt. 29.11.66.w.e.f.1.12.66.	1.75	1.75	
December 1967	1.23	1.35	1.28		2.00	1.75	
January	- 1.20	1.28	1.25		1.75	1.75	
February	1.30	1.38	1.28		1.62	1.62	
March	1.25	1.28	1.30		1.50	1.50	
April	+ 1.40	1.40	1.37	1) Procurement Price-Paddy-Rs.58.95, Rice-Rs. 97.80 Order dt. 27.4.67 w.e.f. 29.4.67. 2) W.B. Rice Mills Control Order Dt. 18.4.67 w.e.f. 18.4.67. 3) W. B. Rice Mills Levy Order dt. 18.4.67 Levy Rate—Rice— Rs.97.80w.e.f. 18.4.67.	1.62	1.50	
May	1.62	1.75	1.62		2.00	2.00	
June	2.10	2.30	2.20	Rescinement of Order Dt. 30.6.66 under no- tification Dt. 21.6.67 w.e.f. 30.6.67. Retail price Rs. 1.20 (Rice) (Rescined on 6.1.68).	2.50	2.75	
July	2.65	2.90	2.70		2.75	3.25	
August	+ 2.90	3.20	3.00		3.00	3.00	
September	- 2.45	2.90	2.70		2.50	2.75	
October	2.55	3.00	2.70		2.50	2.37	
November	2.35	2.50	2.40		2.00	2.00	
December	1.40	1.60	1.60		1.87	2.25	

N.B. 1) All prices shown in the statement relates to Fine variety.
2) w.e.f.—With effect from.
3) + Increase in the market price
4) - Decrease in the market price.

APPENDIX—

**Wholesale Market Prices of Agricultural and Animal
Monthly Average**

Commodity	Name of the Market	January Md.	February Md.	March Md.	April 75 Kgs.
Cereals					
Paddy (Medium)	Burdwan	12'15	12'28	13'62	30'12
Rice (Fine)	Kalna	22'00	22'62	23'60	50'00
Rice (Fine)	Burdwan	24'25	24'12	26'10	54'00
Sitasal					
Rice (Medium)	Kalna	21'06	21'19	23'10	49'00
Pulses (whole)					Qntl.
Urid (Big)	Asansol	22'25	21'21	20'75	57'20
Gram (Big)	Kalna	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Gram (Small)	Kalna	15'87	16'00	17'10	42'47
Matar (Big)	Asansol	N.T.	N.T.	N.S.	N.S.
Pulses (Split)					
Mung (ordinary)	Memari	25'75	25'62	26'50	73'00
Musur (big)	Memari	23'25	23'75	23'00	65'00
Urid (big)	Memari	26'75	27'12	27'20	73'00
Arhar (small)	Asansol	22'75	22'12	20'70	50'48
Khesari (small)	Raniganj	14'00	14'00	13'40	34'46
Gram (small)	Burdwan	18'75	21'50	21'50	50'78
Miscellaneous					
Gur (velly)	Kalna	18'37	21'25	21'30	61'29
Gur (cane)	Kalna	19'50	21'50	21'20	60'04
					75 Kgs.
Flattened Rice	Burdwan	26'00	26'75	27'60	55'50
Parched Rice	Burdwan	34'25	38'00	32'20	60'00
Spices					
Onion (Deshi)	Kalna	10'12	8'00	7'70	15'25
					Qntl.
Chillies (dry)	Katwa	97'00	100'00	95'80	273'36
Potato & Vegetables					75 Kgs.
Potato (Nainital)	Asansol	9'62	9'69	9'40	22'00
Potato	Burdwan	9'25	7'69	9'30	22'25
Sweet Potato	Asansol	11'12	12'00	12'40	26'00
					Qntl.
Green Chillies	Katwa	36'50	36'00	39'00	134'00
Egg					
Hen Egg	Burdwan 100pcs.	15'75	14'50	13'76	13'00
Duck Egg	Burdwan 100pcs.	15'31	14'50	14'22	13'75
Milk & Milk products					
Milk (cow)	Kalna	28'00	28'00	28'00	28'00
Chhana (Dry)	Katwa	100'00	100'00	99'00	225'00

XIII.**Husbandry Products (Average quality in district) of Burdwan.
Prices—1962.**

May 75 Kgs.	June 75 Kgs.	July 75 Kgs.	August 75 Kgs.	Septem- ber 75 Kgs.	October 75 Kgs.	November 75 Kgs.	December 75 Kgs.
30'75	30'20	30'25	31'68	32'00	32'62	34'37	34'40
51'75	52'39	52'49	52'49	55'46	57'83	59'87	59'20
N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
50'75	51'39	51'49	51'49	54'46	56'13	58'87	58'20
Qntl.	Qntl.	Qntl.	Qntl.	Qntl.	Qntl.	Qntl.	Qntl.
60'28	65'78	71'09	81'43	76'93	77'50	78'37	76'60
53'58	43'94	48'23	51'57	58'64	62'96	63'63	62'15
42'20	40'45	43'91	46'22	53'04	57'60	54'92	53'05
N.S.	N.S.	44'51	47'70	43'96	43'43	45'00	42'05
73'01	73'56	74'77	77'51	80'30	80'38	79'04	75'02
66'62	60'19	59'87	63'72	67'28	70'66	77'37	76'09
81'72	84'15	89'60	93'45	99'00	99'13	105'16	81'45
56'93	59'80	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	73'25	79'62	73'65
36'84	46'40	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	45'55	N.S.	N.S.
54'92	51'48	53'67	52'24	55'74	56'93	59'19	52'51
54'25	62'71	65'64	68'99	71'03	77'03	78'80	74'21
55'59	60'01	61'12	65'64	68'80	75'02	66'50	69'04
75 Kgs.	75 Kgs.	75 Kgs.	75 Kgs.	75 Kgs.	75 Kgs.	75 Kgs.	75 Kgs.
60'00	60'00	72'25	65'37	62'20	60'00	60'00	58'80
60'00	60'00	60'00	60'00	60'30	61'75	62'00	54'30
18'00	17'86	19'83	23'10	25'43	26'45	22'50	28'80
qntl.	qntl.	qntl.	qntl.	qntl.	qntl.	qntl.	qntl.
202'00	200'00	250'92	274'50	280'00	290'00	320'00	338'00
75 Kgs.	75 Kgs.	75 Kgs.	75 Kgs.	75 Kgs.	75 Kgs.	75 Kgs.	75 Kgs.
30'36	35'40	36'64	56'81	54'26	57'00	50'00	36'00
26'25	31'67	32'25	42'50	37'60	43'50	44'75	29'79
23'75	23'00	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	18'70
qntl.	qntl.	qntl.	qntl.	qntl.	qntl.	qntl.	qntl.
92'43	91'09	58'25	89'08	88'48	90'42	120'57	120'57
13'81	14'90	15'44	15'87	16'20	15'75	16'06	15'90
14'62	15'30	15'70	17'25	16'60	14'87	15'71	15'85
28'00	30'40	28'00	28'00	28'00	29'00	28'00	28'00
225'00	241'14	241'14	241'14	241'14	241'24	241'14	241'14

Appendix—

Oil & Oil Cake

Mustard Oil	Burdwan	99'75	99'25	90'40	230'77
Oil Cake	Burdwan	11'25	10'87	10'40	30'21

Fibre

Jute (Garsat)	Kalna	29'12	29'50	29'80	77'14
Jute (Garsat)	Katwa	27'50	28'87	29'10	74'17
Jute (Garsat)	Memari	28'00	27'87	27'80	76'25

Cereals**1963**

Paddy (Medium)	Burdwan	75 kgs.	31'00	32'62	34'30	38'37
Rice (Fine)	Kalna	"	54'12	55'25	58'30	64'00
Rice (Fine) Sitasal	Burdwan	"	N.S.	58'25	66'30	67'37
Rice (Medium)	Kalna	"	53'00	54'25	57'30	63'00

Pulses (whole)

Urid (big)	Asansol	Qntl.	77'33	78'37	77'60	76'50
Gram (big)	Kalna	"	52'91	62'29	N.S.	43'87
Gram (small)	Kalna	"	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	39'68
Matar (big)	Asansol	"	42'72	43'00	43'00	43'00

Pulses (Split)

Mung (Ordinary)	M mari	"	77'70	74'93	59'40	66'83
Musur (big)	Memari	"	76'68	74'09	64'49	62'99
Urid (big)	Memari	"	78'70	83'93	82'56	83'87
Arhar (small)	Asansol	"	74'50	73'00	N.T.	N.T.
Khesari (small)	Raniganj	"	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Gram (small)	Burdwan	"	55'02	56'26	52'51	52'24

Spices

Onion (Deshi)	Kalna	75 kgs.	16'50	18'75	22'16	17'25
Chillies (Dry)	Katwa	Qntl.	340'00	255'00	255'00	282'50

Potato & Vegetables

Potato (Nainital)	Asansol	75 kgs.	25'81	20'43	18'99	19'94
Potato	Burdwan	"	18'75	14'37	18'10	19'75
Sweet Potato	Asansol	"	17'36	15'00	16'05	15'87
Green Chillies	Katwa	Qntl.	97'64	72'50	74'00	101'50

Eggs

Hen Egg	Burdwan	100 nos.	15'37	13'75	12'50	13'25
Duck Egg	Burdwan	"	15'25	13'87	12'90	—

Milk & Milk Products

Milk (Cow)	Kalna	37'48Lt.	28'00	27'00	27'00	28'00
Chhana (dry)	Katwa	Qntl.	241'00	241'00	141'00	270'50

Oil & Oil Cakes

Mustard Oil	Burdwan	Qntl.	250'00	243'50	238'80	225'25
Oil Cake	Burdwan	"	29'64	29'49	32'15	32'15

Fibre

Jute (Garsat)	Kalna	"	78'03	85'74	84'13	83'06
Jute (Garsat)	Katwa	"	70'58	69'66	71'33	71'67
Jute (Garsat)	Memari	"	70'16	81'05	82'39	81'72

Miscellaneous

Gur (Velly)	Kalna	"	68'23	66'32	73'95	71'00
Gur (Cane)	Kalna	"	69'07	66'32	72'87	70'35
Flattened Rice	Burdwan	75 kgs.	60'50	64'00	66'40	68'00
Parched Rice	Burdwan	"	59'50	62'00	63'20	64'00

XIII (Contd.)

244'00 30'47	243'90 31'76	254'00 33'28	257'75 33'28	257'00 32'68	258'37 32'82	259'75 35'16	247'60 32'15
77'36 70'33 70'85	78'64 75'01 73'05	81'05 75'32 74'40	77'70 73'00 72'95	78'90 74'19 69'66	75'17 69'66 72'34	75'02 66'14 73'68	72'34 61'76 72'34
1963							
37'75 63'70 66'25 62'75	39'00 65'70 69'30 64'70	40'00 67'87 70'62 66'87	39'75 68'26 69'20 67'25	43'50 72'62 73'00 71'75	50'75 82'75 84'00 81'75	38'10 74'00 N.S. 73'00	30'37 67'33 75'00 54'66
78'50 45'88 41'09 44'41	78'50 44'48 40'88 44'50	78'50 47'22 43'87 44'50	78'50 46'55 44'21 44'50	77'87 49'99 45'57 45'12	76'33 52'58 45'88 46'33	68'40 55'33 50'01 44'40	68'00 53'58 48'23 44'00
76'48 76'09 92'12 N.T. N.T. N.S.	75'75 76'00 94'40 N.T. N.T. N.S.	75'00 74'25 88'47 75'02 N.T. 56'59	70'53 73'68 83'76 N.T. N.T. 54'92	71'67 75'02 88'37 N.T. 43'00 57'60	75'50 77'50 86'68 N.T. 43'50 62'96	75'46 76'08 78'62 N.T. 44'00 64'30	84'40 77'70 75'02 N.T. 48'50 64'07
16'00 250'00	16'30 277'00	17'75 290'00	20'75 300'06	23'00 310'00	26'50 313'75	26'66 328'00	30'66 330'00
24'94 21'25 19'22 98'87	28'50 24'10 22'00 74'32	26'87 26'87 22'00 67'75	31'25 30'50 N.S. 80'00	30'75 29'25 N.S. 90'00	31'00 29'25 N.S. 85'00	30'20 31'70 N.S. 86'00	32'00 36'12 26'79 87'50
13'50 —	13'95 15'00	16'65 15'56	16'70 17'90	17'25 17'37	16'87 15'44	16'95 15'45	16'37 15'06
28'00 318'50	28'00 317'20	28'00 313'75	28'00 300'00	28'00 300'00	28'50 387'50	28'00 440'00	28'00 450'00
221'25 31'90	222'60 31'79	230'00 32'94	225'20 34'03	227'00 34'95	226'75 35'37	228'40 35'50	232'25 35'50
83'73 74'35 78'03	84'40 72'34 77'70	76'79 73'01 77'03	76'49 73'95 75'02	82'65 76'02 76'02	79'71 74'18 77'36	79'48 75'25 76'63	81'05 77'70 79'49
75'00 74'35 67'00 64'00	90'02 86'80 72'00 66'00	98'46 91'76 76'00 68'00	114'83 114'63 77'12 69'00	131'28 129'27 85'75 77'00	— 128'96 90'00 80'00	140'21 140'21 78'40 68'40	142'00 142'00 65'50 61'50

Cereals

Paddy (Medium)	Burdwan	75 kgs.	}	SEE APPENDIX XII
Rice (Fine)	Kalna	„		
Rice (Fine)	Burdwan	„		
Sitasal				
Rice (Medium)	Kalna	„	}	

Pulses (whole)

Urid (Big)	Asansol	Qntl.	68'12	69'00	70'00	70'00
Gram (Big)	Kalna	„	55'59	56'53	54'59	50'91
Gram (Small)	Kalna	„	50'02	—	45'55	45'55
Matar (Small)	Raniganj	„	56'00	59'50	63'00	63'25

Pulses (Split)

Mung (ordinary)	Memari	„	91'54	96'85	98'67	100'13
Musur (big)	Memari	„	83'50	77'80	78'70	87'88
Urid (big)	Memari	„	78'29	77'45	80'36	83'78
Arhar (small)	Asansol	„	N.S.	N.S.	103'00	N.S.
Khesari (small)	Raniganj	„	N.S.	53'00	N.S.	N.S.

Spices

Onion (Deshi)	Kalna	75 kgs.	22'75	16'00	19'50	N.S.
Chillies (dry)	Katwa	Qntl.	N.S.	417'77	400'00	320'12

Potato & Vegetables

Potato (Nainital)	Asansol	75 kgs.	25'00	20'00	30'00	35'75
Potato	Burdwan	„	26'12	20'49	32'44	37'78
Sweet Potato	Asansol	„	28'19	25'86	N.T.	N.T.
Green Chillies	Katwa	Qntl.	100'00	90'00	75'00	90'00

Eggs

Hen Egg	Burdwan	100 nos.	18'00	15'75	15'75	15'75
Duck Egg	Burdwan	100 nos.	14'81	14'75	15'00	14'75

Milk & Milk Products

Milk (cow)	Kalna	37'48 Lts.	28'00	28'00	28'00	28'00
Chhana (Dry)	Katwa	Qntl.	450'00	437'50	450'00	450'00

Oil & Oil Cakes

Mustard oil	Burdwan	Qntl.	233'00	240'50	256'50	300'00
Oil Cake	Burdwan	„	34'25	35'44	36'88	42'36

Fibre

Jute (Garsat)	Kalna	„	80'88	77'03	75'96	82'05
Jute	Katwa	„	77'70	82'22	81'72	76'36
Jute	Memari	„	80'38	80'86	80'86	85'52

Miscellaneous

Gur (Velly)	Kalna	„	127'20	120'57	116'55	104'49
Gur (Cane)	Kalna	„	113'19	107'71	109'85	101'81
Flattened Rice	Burdwan	75 kgs.	64'00	64'00	70'00	70'00
Parched Rice	Burdwan	„	60'00	60'00	60'00	60'00

XIII (Contd.)

68'00	68'00	70'37	72'87	71'67	81'50	82'12	76'62
52'23	54'59	60'29	65'17	72'24	75'02	N.S.	N.S.
47'61	49'16	54'92	60'67	67'57	72'60	84'40	—
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
100'13	106'29	117'50	119'00	125'00	129'00	130'00	131'00
98'40	106'00	112'50	121'00	123'75	128'00	129'00	128'75
84'80	94'25	96'00	98'20	103'00	120'40	N.S.	N.S.
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
55'25	56'25	N.S.	N.S.	59'46	98'20	100'00	100'00
24'40	22'75	22'75	24'60	26'00	26'00	45'24	46'31
367'33	428'33	377'00	364'00	307'50	314'00	350'00	345'00
42'80	52'50	54'12	57'60	60'56	60'56	76'12	60'00
41'67	52'00	52'75	57'70	60'94	60'94	72'37	54'75
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	53'00	55'25	63'50
90'00	92'50	83'33	90'00	97'50	118'00	156'25	N.S.
15'75	16'63	18'25	19'35	19'00	18'25	17'31	17'25
15'00	18'00	19'75	20'45	20'25	18'85	17'31	17'25
28'00	28'00	28'00	29'20	30'50	36'40	39'25	39'00
470'00	475'00	500'00	500'00	500'00	490'00	500'00	N.S.
304'40	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
38'80	37'53	N.S.	N.S.	46'50	49'80	51'00	56'50
83'06	83'06	80'38	87'36	99'13	93'67	93'83	91'33
76'36	N.S.	80'15	89'85	103'29	N.S.	89'75	81'31
89'31	83'06	N.S.	N.S.	93'77	94'00	89'73	85'97
104'30	N.S.	112'53	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	91'02	111'01
100'36	107'17	108'98	117'35	111'86	110'37	110'52	107'17
70'40	74'25	80'00	93'10	82'50	84'75	86'25	85'50
64'00	107'50	120'00	141'40	112'50	112'50	112'50	111'19

Cereals							
Paddy (Medium)	Burdwan	75 kgs.	}	SEE APPENDIX XII			
Rice (Fine)	Kalna	"					
Rice (Fine)—							
Sitalal	Burdwan	"					
Rice (Medium)	Kalna	"	}				
Pulses (whole)							
Urid (Big)	Asansol	Qntl.	71·10	69·75	72·00	74·87	
Gram (Big)	Kalna	"	N.S.	N.S.	71·00	75·02	
Gram (small)	Kalna	"	N.S.	N.S.	66·87	71·33	
Matar (Big)	Asansol	"	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	
Pulses (Split)							
Mung (Ordinary)	Memari	"	N.S.	123·33	112·67	106·25	
Musur (Big)	Memari	"	N.S.	134·66	107·67	100·50	
Urid (Big)	Memari	"	N.S.	N.S.	79·50	69·37	
Arhar (small)	Asansol	"	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	
Khesari (small)	Ranigaj	"	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	
Gram (Small)	Burdwn	"	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	
Spices							
Onion (Deshi)	Kalna	75 kgs.	32·94	24·00	14·51	14·03	
Chillies (Dry)	Katwa	Qntl.	326·00	310·00	300·00	N.S.	
Potato & Vegetables							
Potato (Nainital)	Asansol	75 kgs.	38·40	31·87	39·38	41·81	
Potato	Burdwan	"	30·32	28·31	34·50	36·56	
Sweet Potato	Asansol	"	N.S.	44·00	40·00	47·75	
Green Chillies	Katwa	Qntl.	92·75	95·00	N.S.	N.S.	
Eggs							
Hen Egg	Burdwan	100 nos.	17·65	18·21	16·62	15·47	
Duck Egg	Burdwan	"	17·02	18·46	16·87	16·87	
Milk & Milk Products							
Milk (cow)	Kalna	37·48 Lts.	39·00	39·00	39·00	39·00	
Chhana (Dry)	Katwa	Qntl.	452·00	400·00	437·50	500·00	
Oil & Oil Cakes							
Mustard Oil	Burdwan	Qntl.	—	—	—	—	
Oil Cake	Burdwan	"	61·40	40·37	41·77	45·31	
Fibre							
Jute (Garsat)	Kalna	Qntl.	89·48	93·43	95·61	103·82	
Jute "	Katwa	"	80·02	94·77	84·77	104·87	
Jute "	Memari	"	84·74	88·75	90·82	N.S.	
Miscellaneous							
Gur (Velly)	Kalna	Qntl.	97·12	96·45	78·75	77·00	
Gur (Cane)	Kalna	"	93·10	80·41	70·25	72·00	
Flattened Rice	Burdwan	75 kgs.	71·25	71·25	71·25	71·25	
Parched Rice	Burdwan	"	82·50	82·50	78·75	78·75	

XIII (Contd.)

75.56	N.S.	90.00	88.50	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
86.27	88.65	92.75	97.45	99.13	109.63	136.12	N.S.
81.45	86.07	86.93	91.76	92.26	100.83	129.81	N.S.
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
107.00	117.06	117.62	120.12	126.00	123.60	122.50	N.S.
102.80	105.62	108.70	119.25	126.00	125.00	122.00	N.S.
76.00	78.25	84.40	89.75	90.00	90.25	95.25	N.S.
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
	Qntl.	Qntl.	Qntl.	Qntl.	Qntl.	Qntl.	Qntl.
14.20	25.70	35.70	38.66	36.67	33.96	33.40	39.75
N.S.	N.S.	263.00	290.00	290.00	290.00	295.00	320.00
61.10	66.00	81.20	79.50	77.75	74.80	72.25	57.25
47.60	52.10	71.80	68.75	64.50	60.20	56.00	47.75
50.30	64.50	73.60	N.S.	62.00	N.S.	51.50	33.31
N.S.	N.S.	172.00	85.12	78.33	91.00	91.25	95.00
19.70	22.00	19.52	22.87	23.37	21.47	22.47	22.50
16.87	17.37	21.02	23.37	23.87	20.75	22.00	20.69
	qntl.	qntl.	qntl.	qntl.	qntl.	qntl.	qntl.
39.00	105.23	104.20	108.25	104.49	104.49	104.49	104.49
634.00	700.00	730.00	637.50	531.25	590.00	377.50	325.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.38	53.00	55.75	59.50	59.25	61.00	65.00	57.25
120.32	124.20	117.69	115.58	117.56	122.84	127.23	145.00
119.66	121.65	112.53	113.32	114.45	120.08	126.93	146.64
N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	108.00	115.00	120.00	132.75
79.60	84.00	76.35	N.S.	72.34	N.S.	90.00	84.25
N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
95.00	101.00	114.00	118.75	118.50	112.80	127.50	N.T.
105.00	113.75	124.00	127.25	127.25	124.00	168.75	N.T.

Cereals

Paddy (Medium)	Burdwan	Qntl.	}	SEE APPENDIX XII		
Rice (Fine)	Kalna	"				
Rice (Fine)		"				
Sitasal	Burdwan	"				
Rice (Medium)	Kalna	"	}			

Pulses (whole)

Urid (Big)	Asansol	"	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Gram (Big)	Kalna	"	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Gram (small)	Kalna	"	N.S.	N.T.	N.T.	86·81
Matar (Big)	Asansol	"	N.S.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.

Pulses (Split)

Mung (Ordinary)	Memari	"	118·80	116·00	109·00	112·40
Musur (Big)	Memari	"	117·80	110·00	105·25	110·00
Urid (big)	Memari	"	82·40	76·00	82·00	92·00
Arhar (small)	Asansol	"	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Khesari (small)	Raniganj	"	93·60	84·25	83·66	85·66
Gram (small)	Burdwan	"	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.

Spices

Onion (Deshi)	Kalna	"	27·20	19·87	26·00	36·00
Chillies (Dry)	Katwa	"	355·00	325·75	300·00	325·00

Potato & Vegetables

Potato (Nainital)	Asansol	"	39·00	31·25	38·75	41·40
Potato	Burdwan	"	43·00	25·75	40·00	38·00
Sweet Potato	Asansol	"	38·80	36·25	39·16	40·10
Green Chillies	Katwa	"	96·60	127·50	143·00	146·50

Eggs (graded)

Hen Egg	Burdwan	100 nos.	22·10	18·12	16·37	16·80
Duck Egg	Burdwan	"	19·80	19·12	17·62	18·80

Milk & Milk Products

Milk (Cow)	Kalna	100Lts.	108·90	75·00	75·00	78·80
Chhana (Dry)	Katwa	Qntl.	398·00	437·50	275·00	480·00

Oil & Oil Cake

Mustard Oil	Burdwan	Qntl.	—	—	—	—
Oil Cake	Burdwan	"	53·00	51·50	49·75	54·00

Fibre

Jute (Garsat)	Kalna	"	146·76	158·77	170·80	172·42
Jute "	Katwa	"	142·80	158·77	167·26	173·36
Jute "	Memari	"	143·60	153·75	N.S.	170·00

Miscellaneous

Gur (Velly)	Kalna	"	79·00	72·75	67·50	65·60
Gur (Cane)	Kalna	"	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Flattened Rice	Burdwan	"	—	—	—	—
Parched Rice	Burdwan	"	—	—	—	—

N. B. The prices are in Rupees and are for January to December.

—XIII

N.S. N.S. 95·42 N.T.	N.S. N.S. 97·59 N.T.	N.S. N.S. 110·07 N.T.	N.S. N.S. 112·87 N.T.	N.S. N.S. 119·87 N.T.	N.S. N.S. 128·00 N.T.	N.S. N.S. N.S. N.T.	138·00 N.S. 133·71 N.T.
129·00 122·50 100·00 N.T. 89·66 N.T.	129·25 119·75 112·50 N.T. 94·00 N.T.	132·00 119·20 112·00 N.T. 96·60 N.T.	130·00 120·00 110·00 N.T. 103·00 N.T.	135·00 N.T. 106·75 N.T. 102·00 N.T.	141·60 128·20 122·40 N.T. 108·80 N.T.	155·00 140·00 131·00 N.T. 111·75 N.T.	160·60 142·20 135·00 N.T. 95·50 N.T.
35·50 408·75	33·25 437·50	36·20 433·00	37·12 576·00	44·62 581·25	50·60 850·00	63·25 725·00	61·60 740·00
49·75 44·25 46·50 155·00	64·00 62·25 53·00 160·00	63·00 63·40 53·80 107·00	63·00 60·00 51·50 124·15	63·00 58·75 60·50 157·50	70·00 68·60 48·00 169·00	82·50 80·50 46·75 161·50	78·00 78·33 45·60 159·00
16·82 22·00	18·25 25·50	21·20 26·00	23·50 27·50	22·00 25·00	22·00 25·00	25·00 26·00	24·00 24·60
75·00 525·00	75·00 550·00	75·00 525·00	75·00 525·00	75·00 530·00	85·00 570·00	75·00 587·50	75·00 570·50
— 57·50	400·00 55·50	400·00 55·40	402·50 56·25	411·25 58·00	412·50 58·20	415·00 58·25	432·00 60·00
172·14 160·11 172·50	163·88 N.S. N.S.	N.S. 180·84 N.S.	N.S. 155·39 N.S.	127·26 126·96 N.S.	130·47 128·73 128·20	136·62 136·31 126·25	141·47 139·65 148·00
58·50 N.T. — —	63·00 N.T. — —	66·00 N.T. — —	74·75 N.T. — —	76·00 N.T. — —	110·00 N.T. 125·00 174·00	110·00 N.T. 130·00 185·00	106·40 N.T. N.T. N.T.

APPENDIX—

Arrivals and despatches of Agril.
Rail-heads of Burdwan

Name of Railway Station		1966—1967	
		Arrivals (in Qtls)	Despatches (in Qtls)
Burdwan	—	1,49,950	1,82,000
Memari	—	7,800	49,200
Gushkara	—	1,10,270 Qtls. and 30 Qtls. for banana bunches.	1,14,740 Qtls. and 30 Qtls. for banana bunches.
		1,10,270	nil
Rasulpur	—	nil	31,000
Saktigar	—	nil	4,800
Raniganj	—	6,02,224 Qtls. and 270 Qtls. for the weight of 270000 eggs assuming the weight of one egg being 100 grams.	2,77,664 Qtls. and 270 Qtls. being the weight of 270000 eggs.
		6,02,494	nil
Andal	—	4,500	nil
Asansol	—	3,15,578.5 Qtls. and 252 Qtls. for the weight of 252000 eggs.	3,32,937.5 Qtls. and 262.5 qtls. for the weight of 2625000 eggs.
		3,15,830.5	500
Barakar	—	7,116 Qtls. and 12.6 Qtls. for the weight of 12600 eggs.	6,076 Qtls. and 12.6 Qtls. for 12600 eggs.
		7,128.6	nil
Sitarampur	—	29,446	56
Mankar	—	10,675	6,975
Khana	—	34,630	13,640
Kalna	—	1,800	41,600

Arrivals and despatches of different
Burdwan

		1966—1967	
		Arrival	Despatch
Raniganj	—		
	Potatato	10,800 Qtls.	—
	Onion	10,250 "	—
	Mango	1,800 "	—
	Patal	432 "	—
	Total ;	29,282 Qtls.	Nil

XIV**Commodities to and from different District.**

1965—1966			1964—1965	
Arrivals (in Qtls)	Despatches (in Qtls)		Arrivals (in Qtls)	Despatches (in Qtls)
1,41,400	70,500		1,43,000	70,500
7,800	49,200		7,800	48,200
		1,14,740 Qtls. and 30 Qtls. for banana bunches.		
1,14,770	nil		1,14,770	nil
nil	32,000		nil	32,000
nil	4,500		nil	4,500
		2,77,164 Qtls. and 270 Qtls. for 270000 eggs.		
2,77,934	nil		2,77,434	nil
4,500	nil		4,500	nil
		3,32,937.5 Qtls. and 262.5 Qtls. for 2625000 eggs.		
3,33,200	500		3,33,200	500
		19,676 Qtls. and 12.6 Qtls. for 12600 eggs.		
7,128.6	nil		19,688.6	nil
29,446	56		29,386	56
11,000	22,950		11,000	18,000
34,630	14,440		34,930	14,440
1,800	41,600		1,800	41,600

kinds of Agril. Commodities By Road in District.

1965—1966		1964—1965	
Arrival	Despatch	Arrival	Despatch
10,750 Qtls.	—	10,750 Qtls.	—
16,250 „	—	16,250 „	—
1,800 „	—	1,800 „	—
432 „	—	432 „	—
29,232 Qtls.	Nil	29,232 Qtls.	Nil

Appendix—xiv (Contd.)

Arrivals and despatches of Agril. Commodities, vegetables, fruits, fish and eggs to and from different Rail-heads of Burdwan District.

Sl. No.	Name of Station	1964-1965		1965-1966		1966-1967	
		Arrivals (in qtls.)	Despatches (in qtls.)	Arrivals (in qtls.)	Despatches (in qtls.)	Arrivals (in qtls.)	Despatches (in qtls.)
1.	Burdwan	1,43,000	70,500	1,41,400	70,500	1,49,950	1,82,200
2.	Memari	7,800	48,200	7,800	49,200	7,800	49,200
3.	Gushkara	1,14,770	nil	1,14,770	nil	1,10,270	nil
4.	Rasulpur	nil	32,000	nil	32,000	nil	31,000
5.	Saktigar	nil	4,500	nil	4,500	nil	4,800
6.	Raniganj	2,77,434	nil	2,77,934	nil	6,02,494	nil
7.	Ondal	4,500	nil	4,500	nil	4,500	nil
8.	Asansol	3,33,200	500	3,33,200	500	3,15,830.5	500
9.	Barakar	19,688.6	nil	7,128.6	nil	7,128.6	nil
10.	Sitarampur	29,386	56	29,446	56	29,446	56
11.	Mankar	11,000	18,000	11,000	22,950	10,675	6,975
12.	Khana	34,930	14,440	34,630	14,440	34,630	13,640
13.	Kalna	1,800	41,600	1,800	41,600	1,800	41,600
TOTAL :		9,77,514.6	2,29,796	9,63,608.6	2,35,746	12,74,524.1	3,30,571

APPENDIX-XV

Distribution of Small Scale Industries.

Subdivision	No. of Units	Persons employed
Burdwan Sadar	762	4794
Asansol	858	12686
Katwa	97	843
Kalna	205	2091
Total :—	1,922	20,414

Burdwan Sadar Subdivision.

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	No. of Unit	Persons engaged
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Atta Chakkies	41	87
2.	Brass & Ball metal	8	23
3.	Book Binding	7	16

Appendix—xv (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4.	Bedding	10	18
5.	Blacksmithy	44	90
6.	Bricks	24	1144
7.	Biri Making	4	44
8.	Bone Mills	2	22
9.	Carpentry	45	91
10.	Cycle repairing	42	46
11.	Chira Mills	79	148
12.	Chanachur making	3	7
13.	Cloth Printing	1	2
14.	Dal Mills.	1	3
15.	Musical Instruments	8	18
16.	Dhoop Kathi	3	7
17.	Flour Mills	4	8
18.	General & Jobbing Engineering	18	113
19.	Hand Loom	7	200
20.	Ice Cream	5	33
21.	Oil Mills	23	108
22.	Paddy Husking	155	313
23.	Priting Press	12	60
24.	Rice Mills	72	1745
25.	Radio Repairing	6	20
26.	Washing Soap	8	35
27.	Steel Trunks	9	38
28.	Tailoring	70	145
29.	Saw Mills	20	146
30.	Umbrella	4	12

Asansol Subdivision

1.	Alcohol	29	215
2.	Atta Chakki	68	188
3.	Aerated Water	12	44
4.	Bricks & Tiles	41	2985
5.	Biri	59	1488
6.	Blacksmithy	2	7
7.	Book Binding	3	11
8.	Bakery	34	216
9.	Block Printing	1	2
10.	Carpentry	26	128
11.	Confectionery	96	434
12.	Cinema	10	106
13.	Chemicals	4	62
14.	Coal Querry	3	170
15.	Chanachur	1	5
16.	Dairy Farming	8	42
17.	Fire Clay	6	305
18.	Fuse Factory	1	25
19.	Tanning	4	23
20.	Flour Mills	88	206
21.	General & Job Engineering	110	1200

Appendix—xv (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
22.	Glass Products	2	370
23.	Husking Mills	11	63
24.	Ice Cream	4	55
25.	Lime Manufacturing	7	74
26.	Laundry Services	6	34
27.	Oil Mills	14	198
28.	Printing Press	39	26
29.	Pottery	1	5
30.	Rice Mills	29	251
31.	Radio Repairing	1	1
32.	Stone Quarry	37	2543
33.	Saw Mills	34	832
34.	Silica Factory	1	28
35.	Surki Mills	2	22
36.	Straw Cutting	2	6
37.	Shoe Making	10	45
38.	Soap Making	26	120
39.	Steel Trunk	7	43
40.	Spice Powder	1	24
41.	Tailoring	9	44
42.	Weaving	3	15
43.	Watch Repairing	6	22

Katwa Subdivision

1.	Atta Chakki & Rice Mills.	34	77
2.	Brass & Bell metal Utensils.	3	85
3.	Weaving	13	252
4.	Oil Mills	8	21
5.	Paddy Husking	29	94
6.	Rice Mills	6	234
7.	Steel Trunk	1	10
8.	Tassar	1	40
9.	Sugar crushing	1	10
10.	Timber	1	20

Kalna Subdivision

1.	Atta Chakki	3	10
2.	Blacksmithy	13	33
3.	Bricks & Tiles	2	160
4.	Bakery	1	4
5.	Carpentry	8	20
6.	Engineering	8	106
7.	Oil Ghani	2	4
8.	Paddy Husking	58	164
9.	Rice Mills	16	533
10.	Tailoring	18	53
11.	Weaving	76	1004

APPENDIX—XVI

List of important Fairs and Melas of
Burdwan District

Sl. No.	Name of place where Mela or Fair is held (location)	Time (English month) when Mela is held	Local religious or other occasion of the Mela	Duration of the Mela or Fair	Average Attendance	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Subdivision Sadar :						
Thana-Burdwan						
1.	Tubgram	June-July	Dasahara	2 days	500	
2.	Kaligram	-do-	Jay Durga Puja	3 "	2000	
3.	Mirzapur	-do-	Jay Durga Puja	3 "	4000	
4.	Sonepur	May-June	Kalipuja	3 "	5000	
5.	Hat Gobindapur	-do-	Manasha Puja	2 "	2000	
6.	Kurman	April	Charak	7 "	6000	
7.	Sadar Ghat	December-January	Paush Parban	1 "	5000	
8.	Mahanta Asthal	July-August	Jhulan	5 "	2000	
9.	Nababhat	February-March	Shiva Ratri	1 "	8000	
10.	Kanchan Nagar	June-July	Ratha Jatra	1 "	1000	
11.	Hutudeyan	February	Oras Mela	2 "	500	
12.	Nerodighi	-do-	Garib Newaj Pir Mela	4 "	300	
13.	Rayan	-do-	Shiva Ratri Mela	4 "	500	
14.	Alampur	March	Burapir Mela	4 "	300	
15.	Matial	February	Satya Pir Mela	2 "	300	
Thana Ausgram						
16.	Suata	December	Mahapravur Astana	3 "	3000	
17.	Beranda	February	Radhakrishna	3 "	1500	
18.	Gushkara	March	Shiva Ratri	3 "	1800	
19.	Budra	-do-	Manasha	1 "	100	
20.	Ramchandpur	May	Didi Thakurani	3 "	3000	
21.	Beluti	January	Kalidaha Mela	6 "	1000	
22.	Suata	January	Bamanpirer Mela	2 "	2000	
23.	Dignagar	July	Rath	1 "	500	
24.	Bhota	February	Maghi Purnima	3 "	600	
25.	Kairapur	April	Debi Mela	3 "	1000	
26.	Bagrai	-do-	Sa-Sahiba Mela	2 "	800	
27.	Dharapara	May	Dharama Raj Mela	1 "	400	
28.	Takipur	October	Kalipuja	2 "	1000	
Thana Galsi						
29.	Mankar	February	Bhawani Puja	3 "	500	
30.	Chak Tentual	March	Charak	5 "	500	
31.	Kasba	January	Behula Bhasan	7 "	1500	
32.	Ramgopalpur	March	Ananda Mela	3 "	700	
33.	Pursa	January	Pir Sahab	4 "	1000	
34.	Gohagram	March	Charak	1 "	500	

APPENDIX XVI (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
35.	Irkona	February	Sri Panchami	3 days		2000
36.	Ura	January	Pausa Sankranti	3 „		500
37.	Bara Dighi	February	Pirerdarga	2 „		400
38.	Bara Sona	February	Barasona Mela	4 „		600
39.	Paraj	April	Paraj Mela	5 „		1000
40.	Baradighi	February	Pirer Mela	4 „		500
41.	Mankar	February	Bhaba Mela	5 „		500
Thana Khandaghosh						
42.	Daspukur	February	Pir Saheb	3/4 „		500
43.	Bonwani	June	Ambubachi	2/3 „		300
44.	Onari	February	Onari Purbapara Mela	12 „		2000
45.	Baheragara	January	Pir Saheb	7/8 „		1000
46.	Gaitanpur	-do-	Gouranga Thakur	1 „		1000
47.	Nasika	June	Dharamraj	3 „		1000
48.	Khetkuri	March	Gajan	3/4 „		1000
49.	Nawhat	February	Oras Mela	8 „		1500
50.	Aladipur	-do-	Baruopir Mela	2/3 „		500
51.	Sagrai	May	Gajan	3/4 „		700
52.	Gopalbera	January	Pir Saheb	1 „		2000
53.	Kesabpur	March	Pir Saheb Mela	4 „		1300
Thana Memari						
54.	Bohar	April	Pir Gadai Saheber Mela	4 „		20000
55.	Keja	June	Manasha Puja	2 „		8000
56.	Chotkhanda	August	-do-	3 „		25000
57.	Gayeshpur	March	Pir Aulia Saheb Mela	2 „		500
58.	Saragachi	April	Ramgila Saheber Mela	3 „		500
59.	Gopeganter	May	Chandi Mela	2 „		700
60.	Palsi	-do-	Mahotsab Mela	4 „		500
61.	Patra	-do-	Sasthi Mela	1 „		500
62.	Dadpur	June	Mamdotaj Gajan Mela	2 „		700
63.	Mondalgram	August	Jagatgouri Mela	2 „		3000
64.	Memari	July	Jhapan Mela	1 „		700
65.	Galsi	August	-do-	1 „		1500
Thana Jamalpur						
66.	Jaugram	February	Sivaratri Mela	7 „		5000
67.	Rankindaha	April	Chaitra Sankranti	1 „		200
68.	Siali	January	Kali Puja	7 „		300
69.	Kulingram	January-Feb.	Madangopal Thakur Mela	20 „		800
Thana Bhatar						
70.	Mahata	January	Gobindajee's Mela	4 „		400
71.	Muratipur	February	Fakir's Mela	4 „		200
72.	Eruar	July	Kali Puja	3 „		300
73.	Eruar	Jan.-Feb.	Saraswati Puja	3 „		1000
74.	Bamsor	February	Pirer Mela	4 „		1000

APPENDIX XVI (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
75.	Mandardihi	March	Maulavi Saheber Mela	4 „		500
76.	Nunari	March	Fakir Saheber Mela	4 „		1000
Thana Raina						
77.	Bora	February	Makari Saptami Mela	2 „		1000
78.	Daminya	-do-	Kalpataru Mela	2 „		600
79.	Madhabdihi	Feb.-March	Ahar Chandi Mela	5 „		1000
80.	Bora	May	Nrisingha Chatur- dashi Mela	2 „		800
Asansol Subdivision						
Thana Asansol						
81.	Ghagarbhuri	January	Kalipuja	1 „		5000
82.	Asansol Village	April	Siva Puja (Charak)	3 „		2000
83.	Dhaka	Februar	Kalipuja (Naibari)	1 „		2000
Thana Jamuria						
84.	Darbardanga	January	Dhamasala	1 „		2000
85.	Benli	February	Kendili Mela	3 „		5000
86.	Benali	March	Ramraja Puja	3 „		5000
87.	Nandi	March	Saraswati Puja	3 „		600
88.	Shibpur	March	Sivaratri Mela	1 „		500
89.	Shikpur	April	Pir Saheber Mela	2 „		200
90.	Kumardiha	-do-	-do-	2 „		200
91.	Jamuria village	-do-	Dharmarajer Gajan	2 „		500
92.	Damodarpur	September	Chata Para (San- thal's Festival)	2 „		4000
93.	Salto	April	Dharmarajer Gajan	2 „		500
94.	Pariharpur	September	Chat Parab	2 „		2000
Thana Hlrapur						
95.	Aluthia	February	Saraswati puja	1 „		400
96.	Thunut	Feb. & October	Mankeswari Mela	3 „		3000
97.	Purushottampur	March	Chaitra Sankrantir Mela	1 „		500
98.	Kalajhriya	February	Oras Mela	1 „		1000
Thana Raniganj						
99.	Rai Raiyanbari	February	Dharmaraj	7 „		4/5000
100.	Ronai	-do-	Pir Saheb	5 „		7/8000
101.	Siarsol	June	Rathajatra	7 „		3/4000
Thana Ondal						
102.	Dakshin Khanda	April	Siva Puja	4 „		2000
103.	Khandra	March	Kali Puja	2 „		1000
104.	Ukhara	June	Rathajatra	1 „		5000
105.	-do-	July	Jhulan Jatra	4 „		10000
106.	Mahal	January	Rayani Puja	7 „		5000
107.	Pandaveswar	-do-	Siv Puja	1 „		1000
108.	Kahora Gram	March	Siv Gajan	3 „		5000
109.	Rumprosadpur	-do-	-do-	2 „		1000

APPENDIX XVI (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
110.	Ondal South Bazar	April	Mahabirjhanda	3 „	700	
	Thana Faridpur					
111.	Durgapur	June	Rathajatra	1 „	1000	
112.	Kataberi	-do-	-do-	1 „	500	
113.	-do-	November	Gostha Mela	7 „	1000	
114.	Oyaria	-do-	-do-	3 „	1000	
115.	Ichhapur	May	Ganga Puja	3 „	1000	
116.	Sarpai	-do-	-do-	3 „	2000	
117.	Sagarbhanga	April	Gajan	2 „	1000	
118.	Mejedihi	-do-	Dharmaraj	2 „	1000	
119.	Nadiha	-do-	Siv Gajan	2 „	500	
120.	Faridpur	-do-	Dharmaraj	2 „	500	
121.	Kataberia	October	Gosthatami Mela	2 „	300	
	Thana Kankoa					
122.	Gopalpur	March	Siba Ratri Mela	1 „	2000	
123.	-do-	February	Maghi Saptami	1 „	2000	
124.	-do-	March	Chaitra Sankranti	4 „	2000	
125.	Bhabnabera	January	Paush Sankranti	4 „	1000	
126.	Silampur	-do-	Makar Sankranti	3 „	1000	
	Thana Kulti					
127.	Barakar Shib- mandir	February	Shiv Ratri	2 „	5000	
128.	Namatpur	-do-	-do-	2 „	3000	
129.	Pataldanga	January	Paush Sankranti	1 „	5000	
130.	Kalyaneswari	February	Saraswati Puja	1 „	5000	
131.	Dishergar	April	Pirer Mela	15 „	2000	
	Thana Barbani					
132.	Domohini Chati	November	Gosala Mela	3 „	5000	
	Thana Salanpur					
133.	Jitpur	February	Siva Ratri	1 „	1000	
134.	Jemihari	-do-	-do-	3 „	2000	
	Kalna Subdivision					
	Thana Kalna					
135.	Chanditala Hat	July	Ashar Nabami	3 „	1500	
136.	Medgachhi	February	Dharamraj Puja	3 „	1550	
137.	Geparghat Malatipur	-do-	Uttarayana	1 „	500	
138.	Sargaria	May	Sitala Puja	2 „	1000	
139.	Atgaria	August	Manasha Puja	1 „	300	
140.	Masalandpur	June	Siddheswar Puja	1 „	500	
141.	Simlon	September	Manasha Puja	1 „	200	
142.	Krishnapur	October	-do-	1 „	300	
143.	Baidyapara	April	Chaitra Sankranti	1 „	200	
144.	Sultanpur	-do-	Kalimata Puja	2 „	500	
145.	Gopalpur	August	Manasha Puja	1 „	200	
146.	Belcrhat	September	Durgapuja	1 „	100	
147.	Uplati	August	Manashamata	1 „	150	

APPENDIX—XVI (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
148.	Bhatra	July	Sasthi Puja	1	„	200
149.	Manteswar	March	Doljatra	2	„	300
150.	Birilia	July	Kalimata	1	„	200
151.	-do-	November	Bastu Puja	1	„	100
152.	Narikeldanga	July	Jhapan	1	„	1500
153.	Baidyapur	June	Rakhiday	7	„	1500
154.	-do-	October	Rash Festival	3	„	500
155.	-do-	July	Nabami Puja	1	„	500
156.	Udaypur	-do-	Jhapan	3	„	1300
157.	Kadipara	August	-do-	1	„	200
158.	Akalpaush	-do-	-do-	1	„	200
159.	Tebata	-do-	Manasha Puja	1	„	300
160.	Narenga	January	Dewan Mela	1	„	300
161.	Jhikra	January	Manasha Puja	1	„	500
162.	Kodaldanga	July	-do-	1	„	500
163.	Dharmadanga	September	-do-	1	„	200
164.	-do-	February	Bagdebi Puja	1	„	200
165.	Puranhat	September	Gajalakshmi Puja	1	„	500
166.	-do-	May	Manasha Puja	1	„	500
167.	Ekehari	April	Charak Puja	1	„	200
168.	Jamurtala	May	Jhapan	1	„	100
169.	Sarbamangal	May	Sarbamangala	1	„	200
170.	Satgachi	March	Doljatra	1	„	200
171.	Kanchragerish	April	Jatadhari Puja	1	„	200
172.	Kumarpara	May	Sitla Puja	1	„	200
173.	Singarkone	April	jagatgouri Puja	1	„	500
174.	Krishnapur	-do-	Goshthabihar	1	„	500
175.	Kola	August	Jhapan	1	„	150
176.	Barabahr	September	-do-	1	„	150
177.	Chaugram	-do-	-do-	1	„	160
178.	Kulti	-do-	-do-	1	„	125
179.	Singarkone	March	Doljatra	12	„	150
180.	Malatipur	January	Gopal Mela	1	„	150
181.	Bagnapara	February	Mahotsav Mela	4	„	3000
182.	Medgachi or Manikhar	January	Jat Mela	1	„	2000
183.	Malatipur	February	Makar Saptami	1	„	2500
184.	Gram Kalna	-do-	-do-	1	„	1500
185.	Singarkone	March	Dol Mela	3	„	2500
186.	Isabpur	April	Kali Mela	2	„	1000
187.	Sargaria	May	Sitala Mela	1	„	2500
188.	Baidyapur	June-July	Ratha Jatra	9	„	1500
189.	Raniband	July	Ashar Nabami Mela	2	„	2000
Thana Purbasthali						
190.	Jamalpur	May	Siv Puja	30	„	10/1200
191.	-do-	February	-do-	2	„	4/5000
192.	Bhandartikari	August	Manasha Puja	1	„	4/5000
193.	Palashfuli	March	Sitala Puja	1	„	2/3000
194.	Shibnagar	February	Sivratri Mela	3	„	3000
195.	Jamalpur	May	Buroraj Mela	3	„	10000
196.	Polerhat	August	Brahmani Mela	3	„	5000
Thana Manteswar						
197.	Kharampur	January	Oras Mela	4	„	1200

APPENDIX—XVI (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
198.	Jashu Bhagra	May	Buroraj Thakur	4	„	2000
199.	Raigram	February	Gorachand Mela	5	„	5000
200.	Kusumgram	-do-	Pir Saheber Mela	5	„	2000
201.	Sushuni	May	Tarikhya Puja	5	„	4000
202.	Manteswar	April	Charak Puja	2	„	5/600
203.	Ichudanga	February	Buroraj Mela	1	„	200
204.	-do-	May	-do-	3	„	2000
205.	Raigram	Feb.-May	Gorachand Mela	1	„	2000
206.	Kuley	February	Pir Saheber Mela	2	„	500
207.	Bhelia	March	Ronza Sarif Mela	4	„	500
Subdivision Katwa						
Thana Katwa						
208.	Karaj Gram	January	Panchanantala Mela	1	„	400
209.	Kaithan	-do-	Kaithan Hattala			
			Mela	1	„	200
210.	Kurulia	-do-	Panchanantala Mela	1	„	300
211.	Chanduli	June	Ganga Puja		„	500
212.	Dulgram	January	Panchanantala Mela	1	„	500
213.	-do-	June	Ombubachi	1	„	150
214.	Agradwip	March	Baruni	7	„	1000
215.	Gopalpur	January	Panchanantala			
			Thakur Mela	4	„	800
216.	Khajurdihi	February	Bhairabnath Mela	2	„	800
217.	Singi	July	Kshetralal Puja	3	„	1000
218.	Srikhanda	November	Srikhanda Bardanga			
			Mela	3	„	1000
Thana Ketugram						
219.	Uddharanpur	January	Paush Sankranti	15	„	25000
220.	Berugram	-do-	Gopaldas Babaji's			
			death	3	„	2000
221.	Dakshindihi	-do-	Katanti Chaturdashi	1	„	10000
222.	Dadhia	February	Bairagitala	15	„	70000
223.	Ankhona	-do-	Pirer Mela	3	„	3000
224.	Naihiati	April	Gajan Mela	3	„	60000
225.	Aiyapur	February	Saraswati Puja	3	„	5000
226.	Billeswar	-do-	Billwanath Mela	2	„	500
227.	Kanara	March	Sa.Saheber Mela	2	„	200
228.	Konarapur	June	Kala Chandtala Mela	2	„	500
229.	Amgaria	December	Amgaria Mela	5	„	1000
Thana Mangolkot						
230.	Kasiara	February	Bairagitala Mela	6	„	4000
231.	Babudihi	-do-	Sivaratri Mela	3	„	5000
232.	Kharija					
	Kshirgram	March	Kshirgram Mela	6	„	20000
233.	Mangolkot	February	Pir Saheber Mela	7	„	3000
234.	Sital gram	January	Dhananjay Pandit's			
			death	3	„	1000
235.	Chaitanyapur	March	Sivaratri	3	„	2000
236.	Nutanhat	April	Basanti Puja	4	„	1000
237.	Kogram	January	Ujjaini Puja	3	„	2000
238.	Jhilera	-do-	-do-	3	„	500
239.	Palishgram	February	Musafir Mela	2	„	500
240.	Kshirgram	May	Jagadya Mela	1	„	5000
241.	Nutangram	February	Jatindra Mela	2	„	500

Appendix—XVII
Wholesale Market Price of Agriculture & Animal Husbandry Products of
Burdwan District (for the year 1969-'70)

Name of Commodities	Paddy (Fine) (Ghushkara)	Potato (Memari)	Sweet Pumpkin (Dalui- bazar)*	Green Chillies (Dalui- bazar)	Gram (Whole). Ord. (Katwa)	Urid (Whole) (Katwa)	Egg (Hen) Graded. (Medium) (Burdwan)*	Tobacco (Medium) (Burdwan)	Jute (Katwa)	Flatte- ned Rice.
April-1969	69.59	40.32	15.00	158.75	72.75	90.00	20.00	1052.50	182.50	138.00
May-1969	71.00	44.60	15.00	160.00	92.00	90.00	20.00	—	N.S.	162.00
June-1969	71.87	52.12	17.50	90.00	97.50	95.00	20.00	670.00	N.S.	155.00
July-1969	70.50	55.25	19.50	95.00	100.00	103.75	20.00	670.00	N.S.	155.00
August-1969	70.20	56.00	20.00	90.60	101.00	107.00	22.00	—	102.00	155.00
September-1969	71.25	60.50	30.50	96.25	105.50	117.25	24.50	—	110.00	158.75
October-1969	70.00	66.87	41.25	115.00	111.50	115.75	24.00	—	104.37	154.25
November-1969	68.80	71.00	45.80	201.00	124.50	120.00	22.00	—	114.85	143.00
December-1969	64.00	72.50	45.00	221.25	145.00	110.00	23.00	—	126.87	143.50
January-1970	64.00	33.40	36.00	125.00	N.S.	124.00	25.00	—	131.40	156.00
February-1970	66.50	38.94	26.50	125.00	N.S.	135.00	23.00	—	126.87	161.25
March-1970	65.66	51.75	34.25	140.00	136.66	135.00	23.00	—	128.12	161.25

* In 100 pcs. other items in Qtl.

APPENDIX—III C

A Price Spread of Jute

Price spread of one quintal of Tossa jute (Garsat) between Panuhat P.S. Katwa in Katwa Sub-division (Producing area) to Calcutta (consuming area) via Katwa Market (assembling point) in Katwa Sub-division of Burdwan district as on 16.1.70.

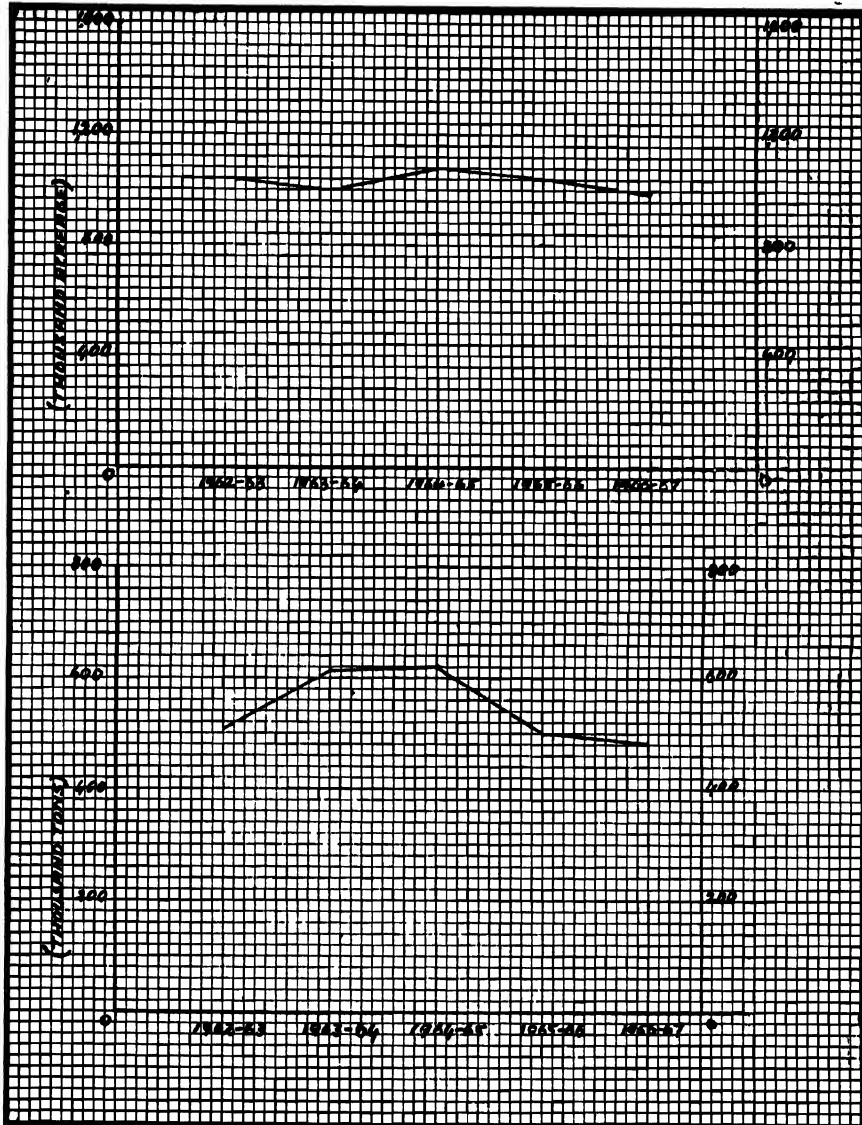
	Rs.	P.
i. Producer's sale price		124-00
Deduct		
ii. Dhalta		nil
iii. Net value received by producer at the farm		124-00
Add		
iv. Cost of bundling at the producer's place payable by bepari		0-15
v. Weighing charges at the farm payable by bepari		0-15
vi. Loading in Cart/Lorry at producer's end payable by bepari		0-15
vii. Transport cost from Panuhat to Katwa (5 km)		0-80
viii. Iswarbritti borne by bepari		0-07
ix. Cost of unloading and carrying upto merchant-aratdar's godown at Katwa payable by bepari		0-15
x. Beparis margin		1-03
		126-50
Deduct		
xi. Dhalta		nil
		126-50
Add		
xii. Cost of drying at assembling point (Secondary market) payable by merchant aratdar		1-00
xiii. Cost of assorting and baling payable by merchant-aratdar		
(i) assorting 	0-60	
(ii) baling 	0-40	1-00
xiv. Margin received by merchant-aratdar		1-50
xv. Wholesale price at secondary market		130-00
Add		
xvi. Godown and staff maintenance cost payable by mill-supplier		0-25
xvii. Carrying cost from assembling point (secondary market) to mill including loading and unloading at both ends		3-00
xviii. Commission paid to mill suppliers by mills (Maximum)		4-00
xix. Jute tax payable by mill (advalorem)		3-90
xx. Mill purchase price i.e. consumer's price		141-15
Out of Rs. 141-15 (consumer's price) the producer get a sum of Rs. 194-00 only i.e. - 87-8 per cent.		

Appendix—'B'

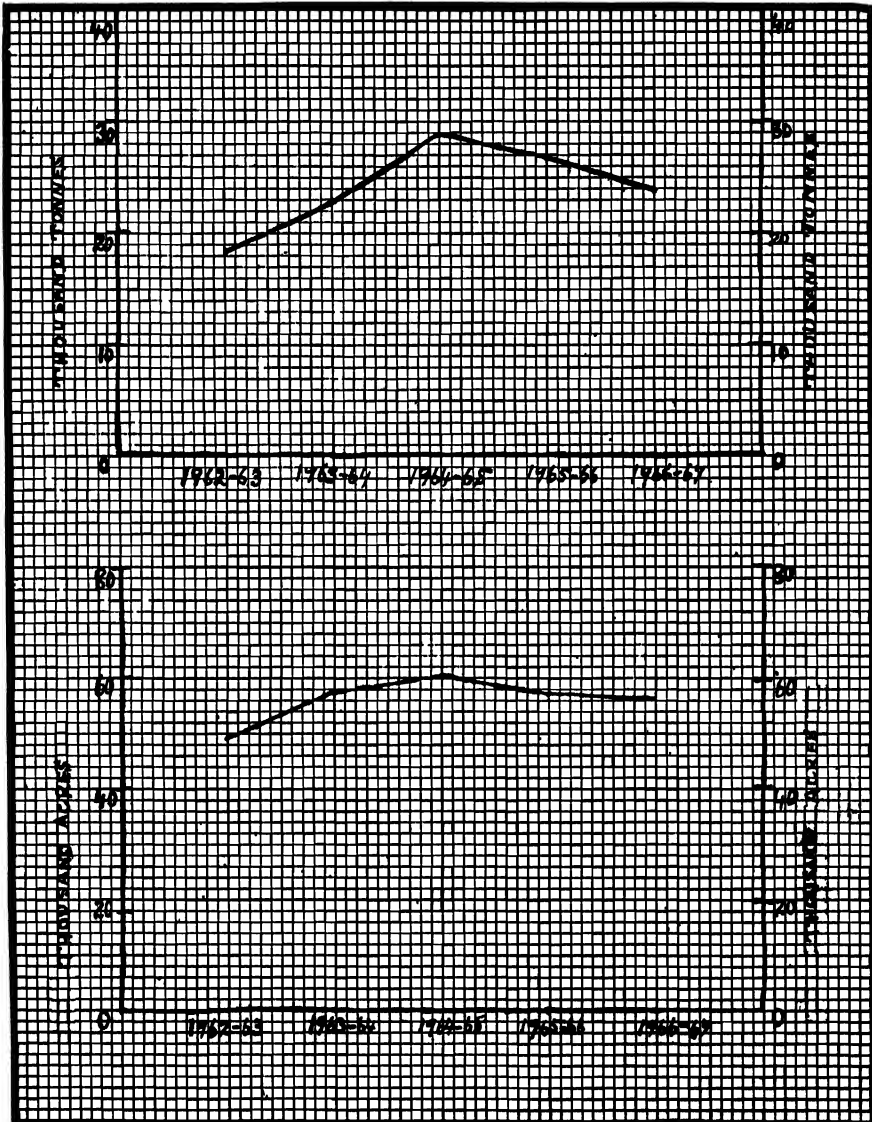
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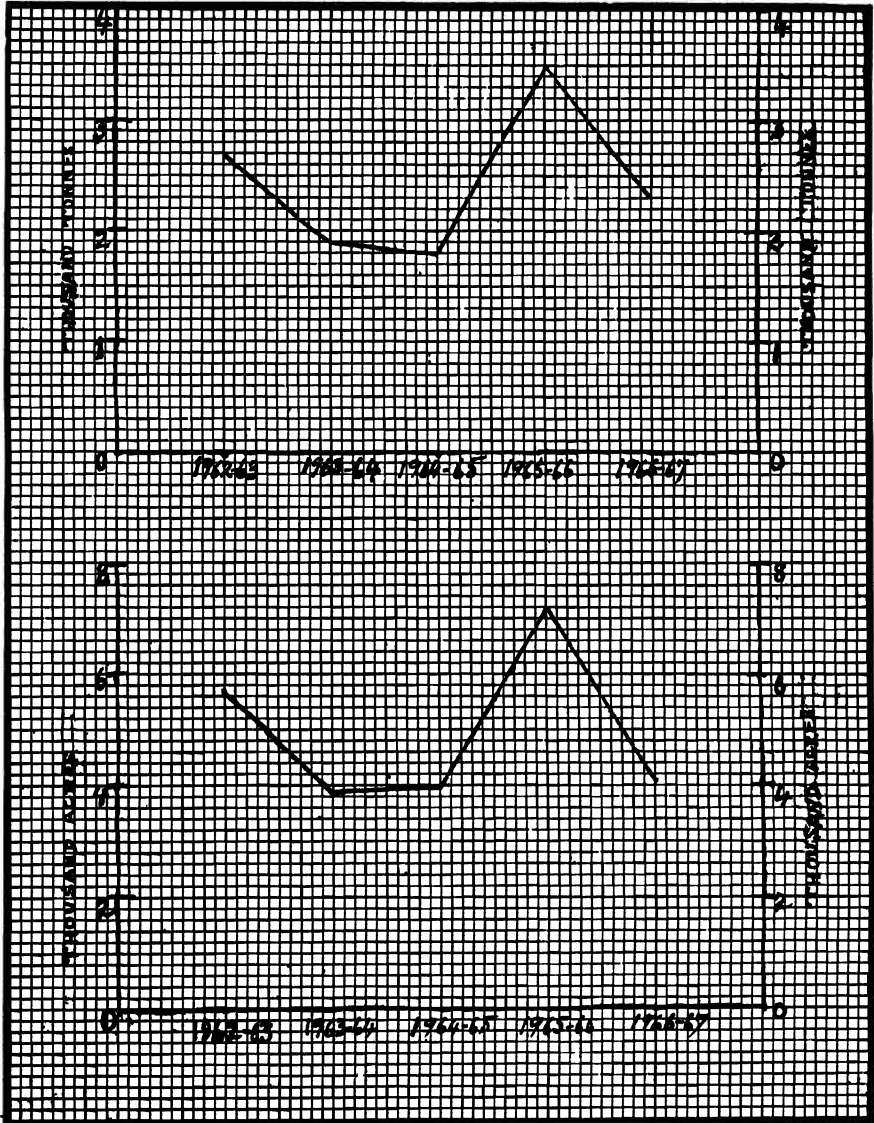
GRAPH SHOWING THE ACREAGE & PRODUCTION OF WINTER
RICE FOR BURDWAN DISTRICT.
(DURING THE YEAR 1962-63 TO 1966-67)



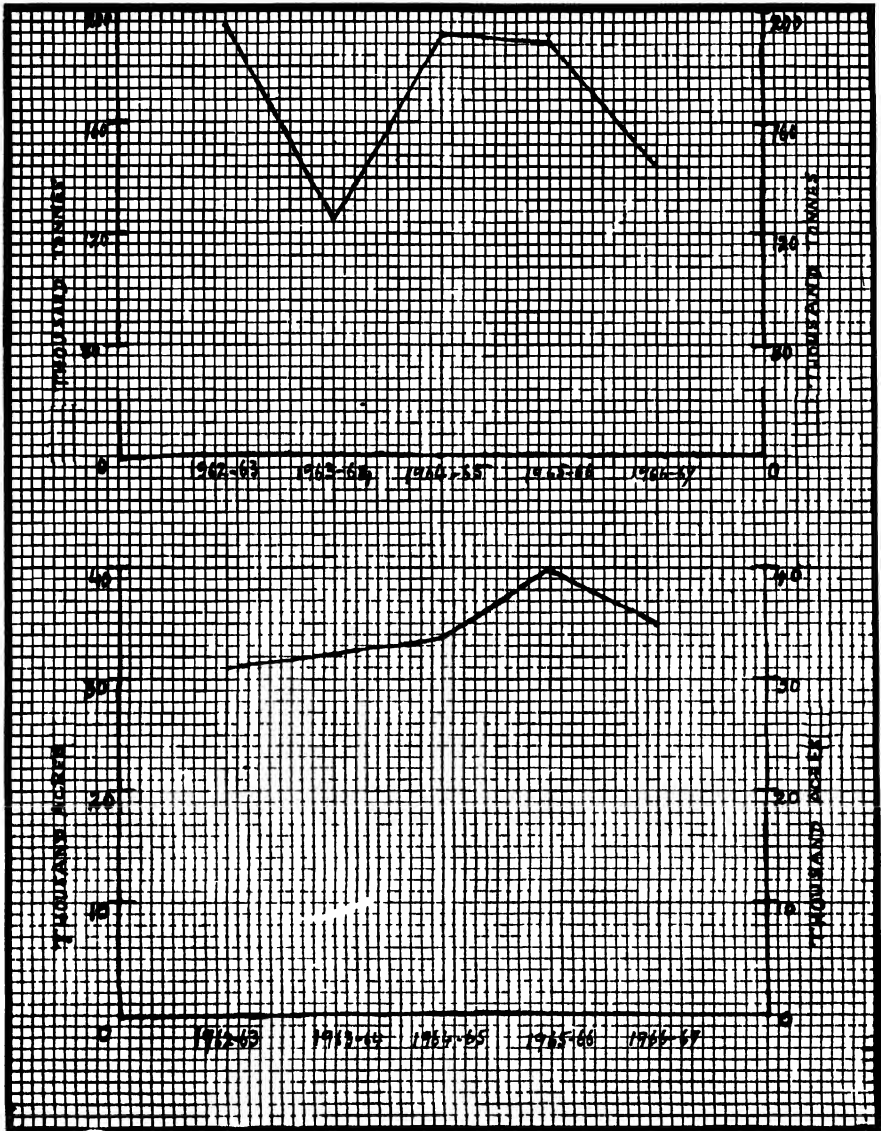
GRAPH SHOWING THE ACREAGE & PRODUCTION OF AUTUMN
RICE FOR BURDWAN DISTRICT
(DURING THE YEAR 1962-63 TO 1966-67)



GRAPH SHOWING THE ACREAGE & PRODUCTION OF SUMMER
RICE FOR BURDWAN DISTRICT
(DURING THE YEAR 1962-63 TO 1966-67)



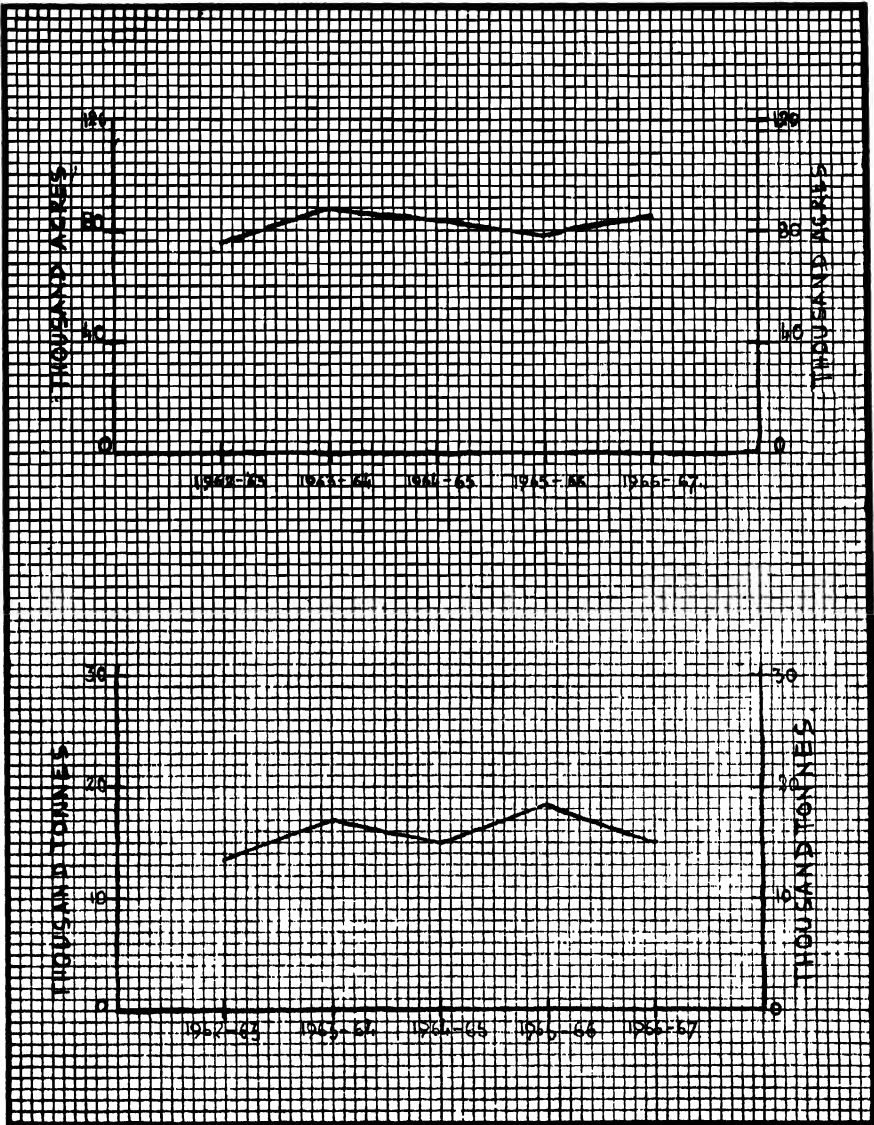
GRAPH SHOWING THE ACREAGE & PRODUCTION OF 'POTATO'
FOR BURDWAN DISTRICT
(DURING THE YEAR 1962-63 TO 1966-67)



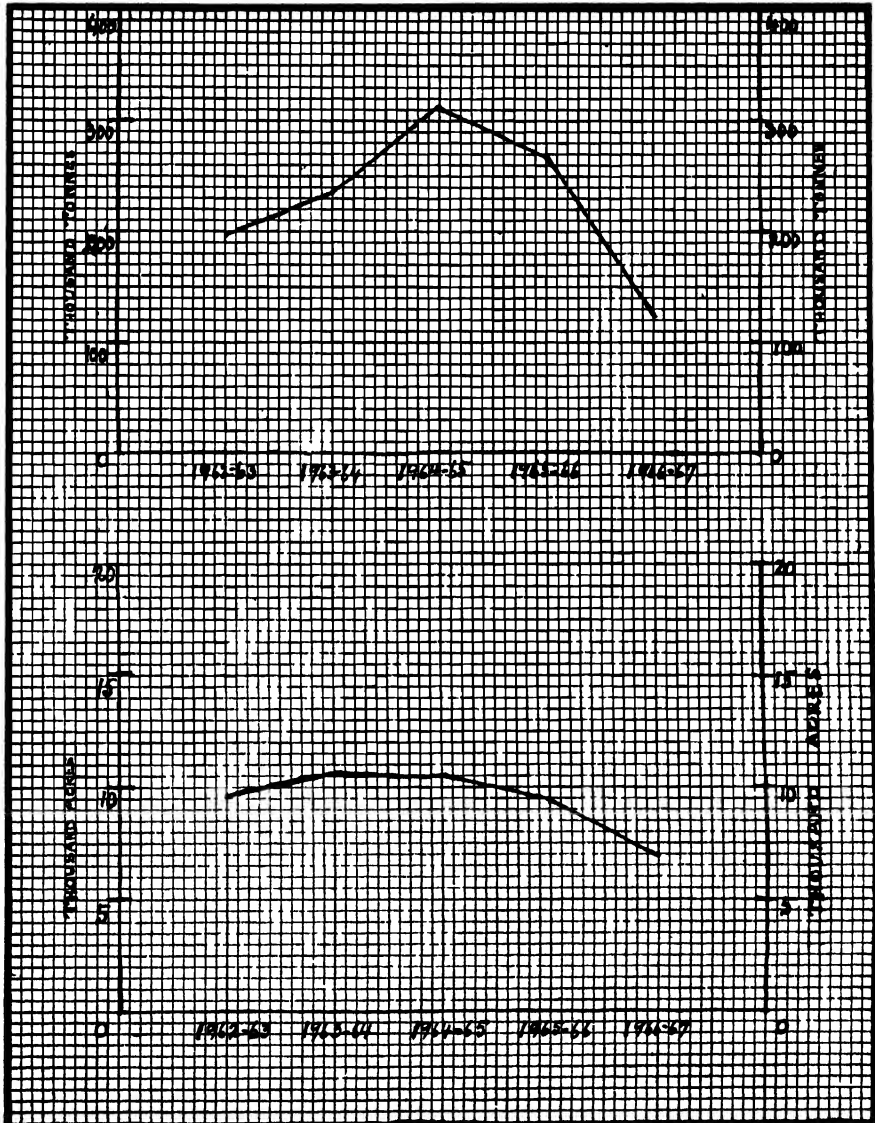
GRAPH SHOWING THE ACREAGE & PRODUCTION OF 'JUTE'
FOR BURDWAN DISTRICT
(DURING THE YEAR 1962-63 TO 1966-67)



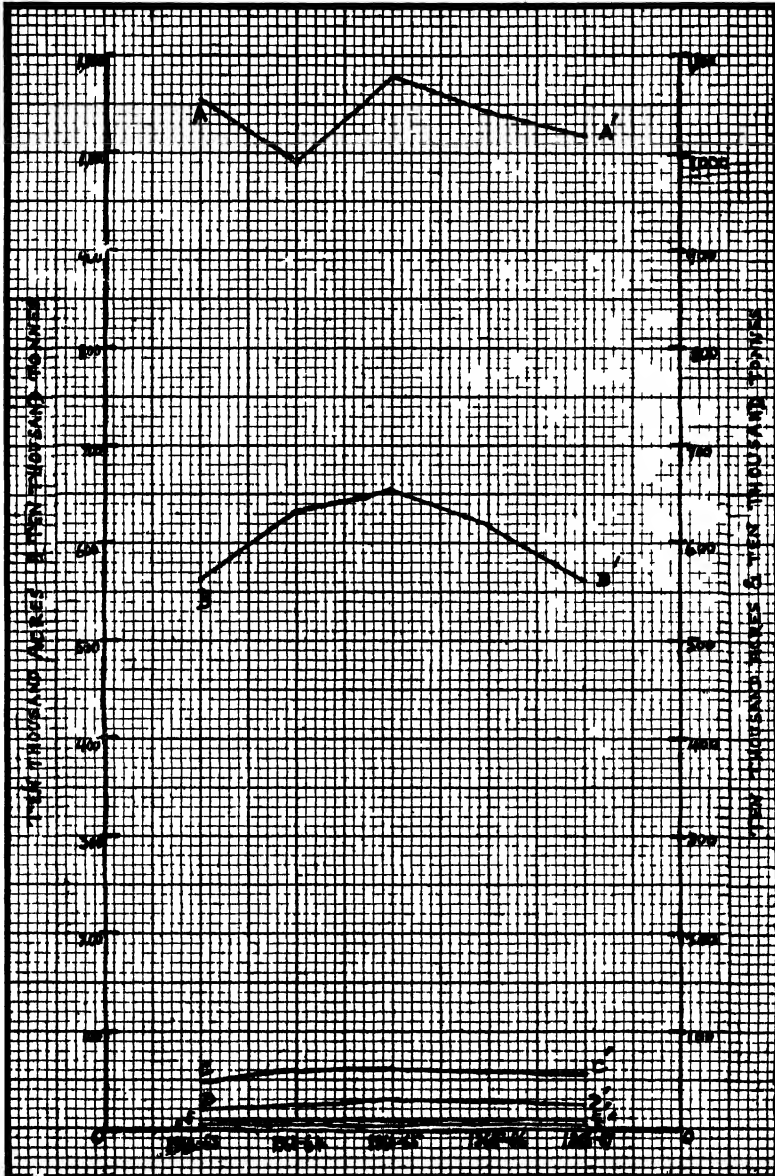
GRAPH SHOWING THE ACREAGE & PRODUCTION OF 'PULSES'
FOR BURDWAN DISTRICT
(DURING THE YEAR 1962-63 TO 1966-67)



GRAPH SHOWING THE ACREAGE & PRODUCTION OF 'SUGARCANE'
FOR BURDWAN DISTRICT
(DURING THE YEAR 1962-63 TO 1966-67)



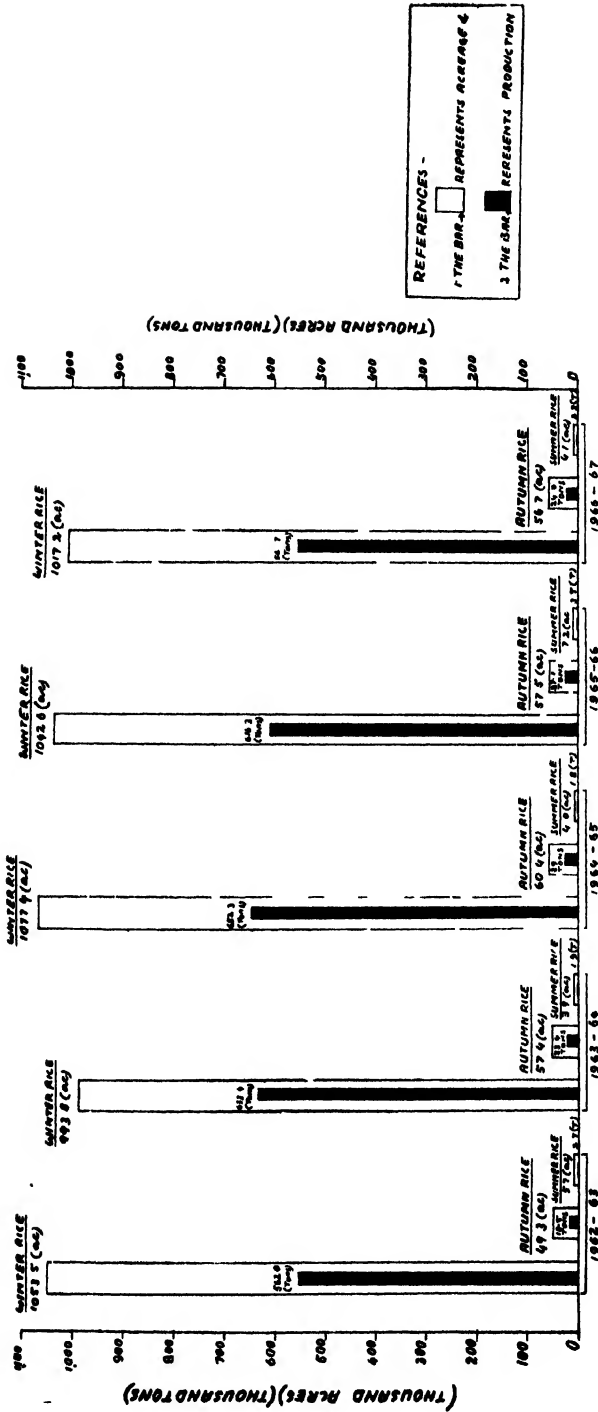
GRAPH SHOWING THE ACREAGE & PRODUCTION OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF RICE FOR BURDWAN DISTRICT
(DURING THF YEAR 1962-63 TO 1966-67)



References :

- A-A' represents—Acreage of Winter Rice
- B-B' ,, —Production of Winter Rice
- C-C' ,, —Acreage of Autumn Rice
- D-D' ,, —Production of Autumn Rice
- E-E' ,, —Acreage of Summer Rice
- F-F' ,, —Production of Summer Rice

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION BY BAR OF ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES
OF RICE IN THE DISTRICT OF BURDWAN FOR THE YEAR 1962-63 TO 1966-67
(ACREAGE OF RICE IN 1,000 acrs. & PRODUCTION IN 1,000 tons)



CORRIGENDA

Page		Correct
Preface	4th para 1st line	useful
3	1st para 3rd line	best
9	Table 4, 4th column	From Debipur to Barakar
14	Bottom note	1863
18	Table 10, 2nd Column	upto 3 acres
„	last para	30, 82, 846
20	2nd para, last line	subsequently
25	1st para	1A
„	2nd para	1B
30	1st line	of
34	3rd para, 8th line	require
37	1st para, 13th line	wholesaler
36	3rd para, 14th line	subsequently
„	Footnote 1, 2nd line	of
„	Footnote 2, 6th line	wholeselling
64	3rd para, 2nd line	XV
45	1st para, last but one line	7,48,629.52Qtl.
and		
Appendix V	Sl 26 and 27 do not function now.	
Page 25 & 26	The new cold storages since established are	
	(1) Annapurna Cold Storage, Vill. & P. O. Digha. Capacity 10,000 Qtl.	
	(2) Bikrampur Cold Storage (P) Ltd. Vill. & P. O. Bohar. Capacity 30,000 Qtl.	
	(3) Saktigarh Cold Storage P. O. Saktigarh. Capacity 20,000 Qtl. Total capacity as on March 1970 is 7,48,629.52 Qtls.	

